

SATURDAY NIGHT

Literary Section

TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 1, 1927



CANADA has begun a new form of patronage that may have a great influence on literature. A patron is necessary to the writer, who cannot eat his words, or, if he has to, does not thrive on them. Long ago the author was a minstrel or jester, who attached himself as a special kind of servant to some lord; or he was a monk and fed by his order. When printing came the author had to find a rich man to pay the printer (because so few could then read), and in exchange would dedicate the book to his benefactor, and often put into it flattering references to him.

From the appearance of Richardson's "Pamela", the first English novel, in 1740, till Scott, in 1814, started to make a fortune out of the "Waverley" novels, there was a general shift to authorship as a bread-and-butter trade. Through the popularity of Dickens in the middle of the 19th century it is clearly seen that the individual reader, in aggregate, had become the patron.

Today we are on the verge of another revolution, and Canada is leading the way: the great corporation has become the patron. At the Confederation Jubilee, the Canadian National Railways became responsible for the distribution of Wilson MacDonald's "Ode"; the T. Eaton Co., ran Roberts's "Ode" as a full-page advertisement in the daily papers; and the Robert Simpson Company published and gave away a book of historical sketches by M. O. Hammond.

Considering the "commercialization of art", which means that the contemporary painter lives by painting boxes of corn salve and dresses to sell at \$2.95, one might be inclined to shudder over the passing of the control of letters to "soulless" corporations. But Roberts's poem does not advise anyone to buy rubbers, or even a pretty necklace; MacDonald names no summer resorts; Hammond does not touch the rise of the great department stores. The corporation has become so powerful that it feels impelled to assume the kingly duty of promoting culture. Note what it publishes—poetry and essays.

For the first time the author is in sight of that independence he has always craved, and needs to do his best work. Many an old historical writer had to falsify facts to hold his royal or politically powerful patron. Dr. Sam Johnson fumed justly over wasted hours spent waiting in the ante-chamber of his rich patron. Victorian novelists suffered more, for the tyranny of an intellectually mediocre public is worse than the tyranny of the individual great. What literature suffers from now is writing of the "give the public what it wants" school—one of the most debasing factors in our civilization.

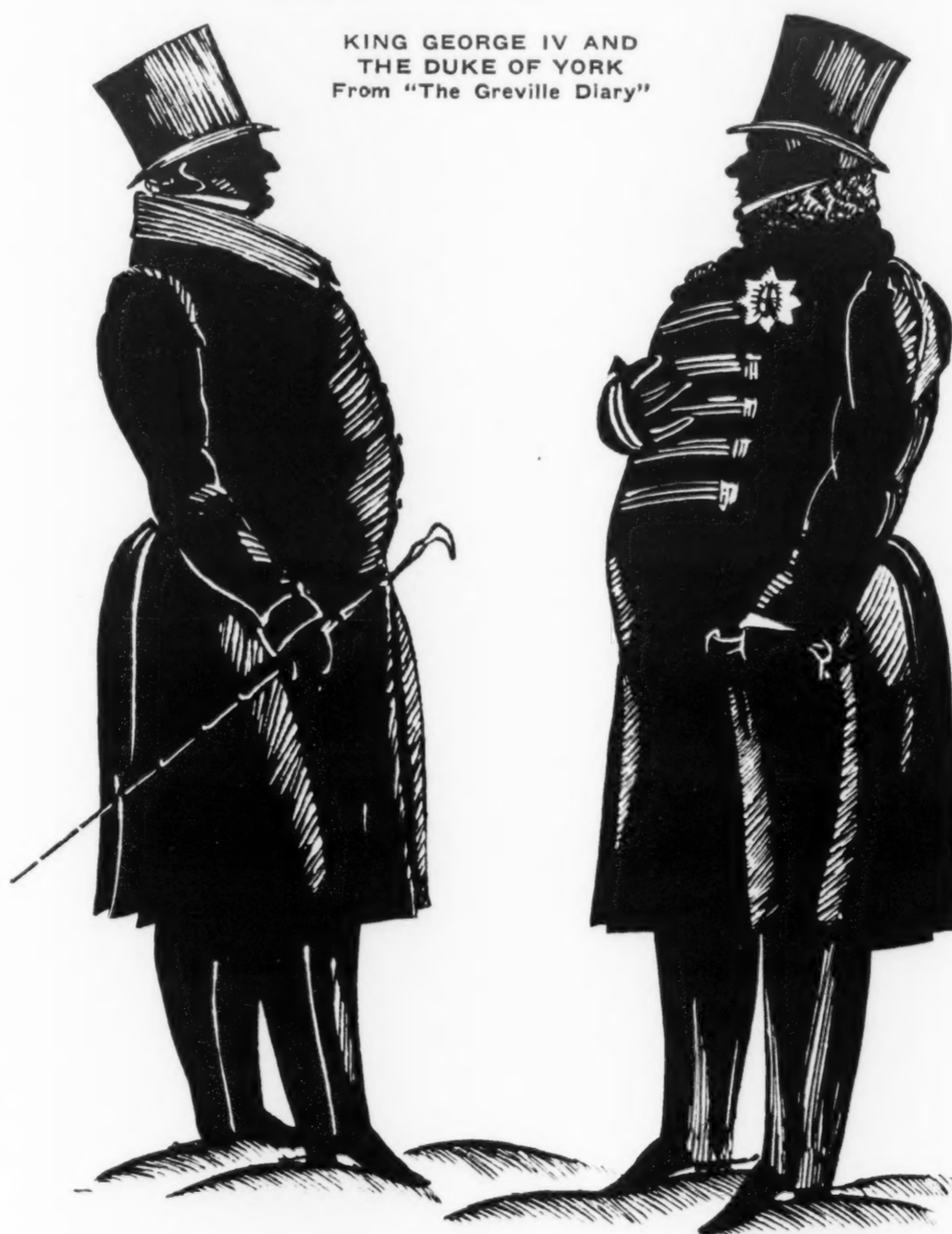
Here at last is a promised solution. There is no need for the author

Cherries -- BY E. J. PRATT

"I'll never speak to Jamie again,"
Cried Jennie, "let alone wed:
No,—not till blackbirds' wings grow white,
And crab-apple trees grow cherries for spite,
But I'll marry Percy instead."

But Jamie met her that self-same day,
Where crab-apple trees outspread,
And poured out his heart like a man insane,
And argued until he became profane,
That he never meant what he said.

Now strange as it seems, the truth must be told,
So wildly Jamie pled,
That cherries came out where the crab-apples grew,
And snow-winged blackbirds came down from the blue,
And feasted overhead.



KING GEORGE IV AND
THE DUKE OF YORK
From "The Greville Diary"

to butter-up either his patron or his public, or to forsake the truth to get him bread. His work must have literary and intellectual value. He is paid fairly. It is a self-respecting

transaction all round. Art is given to the masses. The corporation gets a dignified souvenir at a minimum of cost. The practice is one to be encouraged.

W.A.D.

Articles and Reviews in This Issue

"Queen Mary", a biography, reviewed by E. W. Harrold.....	3
"Mackenzie and His Voyageurs", reviewed by W. T. Allison.....	3
"Travellers' Tales", reviewed by A. L. Burt.....	3
Tom MacInnes's book on Lau Tze, reviewed by William Arthur Deacon.....	3
Chaliapine's Autobiography, reviewed by J. L. Rutledge.....	4
"Captain John Smith", reviewed by John H. Creighton.....	4
"Letters of Lady Augusta Stanley", reviewed by B. K. Sandwell.....	4
Barker Fairley's "Charles Doughty", reviewed by V. B. Rhodenizer.....	4
"Memoirs of Marquise de Kerouac", reviewed by Madeleine de Soyres.....	6
The Disappearance of Aloysius McTurk, by B. K. Sandwell.....	6
"McDougall of Alberta", reviewed by William Black Creighton.....	7
"Ballyhoo, the Voice of the Press", reviewed by William Arthur Deacon.....	8
Effervescing Humour: Lewis Carroll, by Francis Cecil Whitehouse.....	9
A Letter from Paris, by Francis Dickie.....	10
"Sun and Moon" and "The Honorable Picnic", reviewed by Madge Macbeth.....	10
"The Grandmothers", reviewed by J. L. Rutledge.....	10
Upton Sinclair's "Oil", reviewed by Douglas Mackay.....	12
Bohun Lynch's "Respectability", reviewed by B. K. Sandwell.....	12
A. M. Stephen's "Kingdom of the Sun", reviewed by Jean Graham.....	12
"The Nature of Man", reviewed by D. M. LeBourdais.....	13
Alex. Philip's "The Painted Cliff", reviewed by Katherine E. Foster.....	13
Dale Collins's "The Sentimentalists", reviewed by Aileen Garland.....	13
"The Deep End", reviewed by Evelyn Tufts.....	14
"French Poets of the Twentieth Century", reviewed by Frank O. Call.....	14
"God and the Grocer", reviewed by Leonora McNeilly.....	14
"Cues and Curtain Calls", reviewed by J. L. Charlesworth.....	15
Lawrence's "Mornings in Mexico", reviewed by F. P. Grove.....	15
"The Seven Ages of Venice", reviewed by Margaret D. Stewart.....	16

And many other reviews and special features.

Royal Comedy

"The Greville Diary" Edited by Philip Whitwell Wilson; Doubleday, Page-Gundy, Toronto; 2 volumes, 1,170 pages; illustrated with 18 full-page portraits; \$10.00.

Reviewed by William Arthur Deacon.

MAD George III's sons, who occupied the throne as George IV and William IV, while presiding over Courts no more corrupt or licentious than some earlier monarchs, furnished spectacles more ludicrous than the English Throne ever supplied before or since, at least to observers as well placed as Creevey and Greville, both diarists of note, and the latter second only to Pepys in capacity, and in command of more intrinsically interesting material. With chastity at its lowest ebb among Royalty and the aristocracy, and political jobbery at its blackest with the rise of industrialism and before the passage of the Reform Bills, the happenings at Windsor Castle make a highly flavored story. When the Duke of Portland urged the passage of a Bill through the Lords because its defeat would disgrace King George IV, the Duke of Wellington replied "that the King was degraded as low as he could be already." On George IV's death, his brother William, already in his latter years, was dragged from obscurity and poverty to reign. When following his brother's coffin, William bowed delightedly to right and left, and on entering the Cathedral, seeing a man he knew, rushed up to him and shook hands. It was almost as singular that nobody mourned George IV as that his chief official mourner should treat the funeral as a pleasant outing.

July 20, 1830: Yesterday was a very busy day with his Majesty, who is going much too fast, and begins to alarm his Ministers and astonish the world. In the morning he inspected the Coldstream Guards, dressed (for the first time in his life) in a military uniform and with a great pair of gold spurs halfway up his legs like a game cock, although he was not to ride.

Of his older brother, George IV, we read again the unsavory fact of his denial of his marriage to Mrs. Fitzherbert, now fully proved, so that either he deceived Fox, or Fox deceived Parliament. On his marriage to his first cousin, Princess Caroline of Brunswick, subsequent to his base repudiation of Mrs. Fitzherbert,

Thackeray thought at least the Prince might have refrained from reeling to the altar, drunk.

The salaries paid Greville for nominal services are amply repaid by the historic value of his memoirs and the sheer fun in them. Born 1794, Charles Cavendish Fulke Greville was the son of Charles Greville by his wife, Lady Charlotte Cavendish Bentinck. His grandfather, the Duke of Portland, was twice Prime Minister. He went to Eton and Oxford and before 20 was private secretary to Earl Bathurst. From 1821 to 1859 he was Clerk of the Privy Council, heard its deliberations, and was in the confidence of Wellington, Melbourne, Palmerston, Peel and Canning, well acquainted with Brougham and Gladstone, and frequently at Court. He held

another sinecure in the Secretaryship of Jamaica, which he never visited, the duties being performed by a deputy: both were paid out of taxes levied in the Colony. His only official act was the devising of a plan for the better government of the Island. The plan was rejected without consideration by the Cabinet, who

... "would not have leisure to attend to the affairs of Jamaica," at which rebuff he exclaimed: "And this is the way our Colonies are governed!"

He supplemented his two salaries by gambling on the turf and at cards. Hence his intimacy with George IV and his brother, the Duke of York:

August 25, 1828: After the Council the King called me and talked to me about race horses, which he cares more about than the welfare of Ireland or the peace of Europe.

Besides being a source of amusement, a document like "The Greville Diary"



SINBAD
Decoration by William Siegel for
"Travellers' Tales" by H. C. Adams.

is invaluable for giving a generation's view of itself, its doings, its habits of thought, and its leaders. It has the advantage of speaking from the grave to people living a century later, when there is possible a candor not earlier permissible, when the feelings of near relatives might be wounded, or foreign relations injured by premature disclosures. But when time sanctions the intimate revelations of a Greville, the impressions of more formal histories are adjusted to truer perspective, and their interstices comfortably filled. Posterity cannot afford to neglect the writers whom love of gossip impels to make the writing of it an art. The touch of malice generally wins them a posthumous fame.

The three volumes of Greville memoirs that appeared between 1875 and 1887 were lacking in spice by 1,100 items then suppressed, and now published for the first time. For some of these suppressions the reasons of state are self-evident, for others the motive of moral censorship is apparent, as in the details that cannot be given here of the debaucheries of Lord Hertford, who, Greville says,

... is immortal in literature as the Lord Styne of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" and as the Lord Monmouth of Disraeli's "Coningsby." As the jackal of Lord Hertford, the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker appears in Disraeli's "Coningsby" as the original of Riggsby.

AS now issued in its entirety, except for tiresome or repetitious passages, "The Greville Diary" is an intimate commentary upon the history of the reigns of George IV and William IV and the first half of Victoria's. It covers the public and private lives of the monarchs; the domestic and foreign policies of England; legislation in both the Commons and the Lords; the administration of justice in the higher courts and the personnel of the bench; society, particularly that connected with the Court; the military and political movements of all Europe, with special reference to France, on which there are many chapters, and on the social relations of the European aristocracy; the Irish problem; music and the theatre; affairs of the Jockey Club, of which Greville was a prominent member; the struggle for Catholic emancipation; famous writers and painters then living; and affairs in India, especially the Mutiny and the East India Company. The index contains over 1,600 names — including almost every one then in any wise prominent — and many of these each turn up dozens of times in the narrative. And all this mass of reporting from a man who saw and heard these things himself, or had his information direct from his close friends who were the principal actors in the events described! Of material so abundant

and varied, no review can retail much, nor do more than palely and sketchily hint at the extent and richness of this treasure trove of reminiscence.

AWAY and above in interest all the hundreds of other notables in the journals, romps the preposterous comedy of the absurd sons of George III, from the scene of the Royal Dukes of Clarence, Cumberland and Sussex insulting each other in the House of Lords to William IV's public tirade against the Duchess of Kent at his last birthday dinner. Strangely, of the curious bargaining that led to the Duke of Kent's marriage there is no word: we still have to go to Creevey for that. George IV was always causing trouble through double-dealing with his advisers. The Duke of Cumberland is the "wicked uncle" of the farce. Once, after he had been "tampering with the King," the Duke of Wellington had to restore order:

Wellington was with the King six hours, and spoke to His Majesty so seriously and so firmly that he will now be quiet.

William IV simply did not understand etiquette and had no tact. Thus Greville tells us that one day at dinner "he asked the Duke of Devonshire where he meant to be buried!" But he was so good-hearted and forthright that one is glad when he wins his word of praise in this book where praise is scant:

The King seems to have behaved perfectly throughout the whole business, no intriguing or underhand communications with anybody, with great kindness to his Ministers. The fact is he turns out to be an incomparable King, and deserves all the encomiums that are lavished upon him. All the mountebankery which signalized his conduct when he came to the throne has passed away with the excitement which caused it, and he is as dignified as the homeliness and simplicity of his character allow him to be.

One must not think that the monarchs were looser in their morals or took life less seriously than their subjects. Wellington, I learned with astonishment, had a regular *liaison* with a Mrs. Arbuthnot, besides indulging in other gallantries, continued long after his senile flirtations had become amusingly futile. What would you, in a day when the horse-racing Duke of York was solemnly provided for by the nation with the Bishopric of Osnaburgh? Or when Lyndhurst, become Lord Chancellor, fell in love with "a person not less immaculate than Lady Fitzroy Somerset," who told Greville about it?

He wrote her note after note, and some from the bench telling her he was sitting to lawyers to whom he could not listen, for his thoughts were all occupied with

of the "Diary," being mentioned 85 times to Victoria's 46, and it is hard for us now to realize the filial attitude of the English people toward him in the years after Waterloo:

His position was eminently singular and exceptional, something between the Royal Family and other subjects. He was treated with greater respect than any individual not of Royal birth, and the whole Royal Family admitted him to a peculiar and exclusive familiarity and intimacy in their intercourse with him, which, while he took it in the easiest manner, and as if naturally due to him, he never abused or presumed upon.

WE have seen him taking George IV in hand and straightening him out in one of his difficult moods. With Victoria, Wellington did not get on quite so well, having roused her enmity by voting to reduce from £50,000 a year to £30,000 the proposed government allowance to Prince Albert. Consequently, "it was with the greatest difficulty that the Queen was induced to invite him to her wedding," saying to Lord Lyndhurst, who told Greville: "I won't have that Old Rebel." But, "the people of England will not endure that she should treat the Duke of Wellington with disrespect," Greville said to Lord Melbourne, who was then Prime Minister. Melbourne agreed, and shortly the Queen's attitude was changed. It was Wellington also who confirmed Greville in his suspicions that Sir John Conroy was the Duchess of Kent's lover:

The cause of the Queen's (Victoria's) alienation from the Duchess (her mother) and hatred of Conroy, the Duke said, was unquestionably owing to her having witnessed some familiarities between them.

Wellington is shown as being absolutely just, and quite disinterested in the performance of his public duties, as being on the whole of sound judgment, but of being hard-hearted and selfish. The "Diary," incidentally, contains many lengthy comments of the Iron Duke on his own campaigns, though he would never write them.

The pages on Victoria, while blunter than Lytton Strachey's ironic descriptions, reveal little that is news. One is struck afresh by the intolerable dullness of her Court, even in the early days of her reign; by her wilfulness, that differed from her uncles' chiefly in being more prudish; by the severity exercised over her children so that the Prime Minister had to intervene on behalf of the young Prince of Wales; by the sterling qualities of Prince Albert, who is represented, as he also was by Strachey, as gradually assuming the place of King. I was not prepared for Greville's revelations



DECORATION FOR "DEATH COMES FOR THE ARCHBISHOP"
Which accompanied the serial publication of Willa Cather's new novel.

her, pleasant reading for the Sultors, and would make a pretty paragraph for a speech on Chancery abuses.

The plum of the Law stories concerns Park, who is represented as always watching the audience in court. One day a dog made a disturbance, and he ordered:

"Take away that dog." The officers went to remove another dog, when he interposed. "No, not that dog. I have had my eye on that dog the whole day, and I will say that a better behaved little dog I never saw in a court of justice."

The Duke of Wellington is the hero

about the entire lack of enthusiasm for the young Queen on her accession — the silence and indifference of the people — which seem to have continued until attacks had been made on her life, and until by passing through some other trials she awoke general sympathy and admiration. The diarist, who tells the full story of the plot by which Conroy and the Duchess of Kent hoped to establish a Regency, was an eye-witness to Victoria's first Privy Council meeting, as to so many other historic incidents, and has left a



BOW CHURCH
From M. V. Hughes's "About England" (Dent, \$1.50).

meticulously full account of it. Impressed at first, Greville grew more critical as the years passed.

June 21, 1837: The young Queen met the Council at Kensington Palace at eleven. Never was anything like the first impression she produced, or the chorus of praise and admiration which is raised about her manner and behavior, and certainly not without justice.

February 29, 1840: It shocks people to see the Queen takes next to no notice of her parental relations, treats the English ones as aliens, and seems to consider her German uncles and cousins as her only kith and kin.

September 17, 1835: The Queen, he said, was going on better than formerly; not a bad-hearted woman, and kept in order by fear of her husband, who she thought would poison her, of which he is very capable.

NATURALLY political events receive attention second only to Royalty. This was the period when England expanded from insularity to Empire and world leadership; and, whether Greville was aware of it or not, the constantly heightening and expanding political consciousness of England is discernible over the forty year period of the journals. The England of the Napoleonic wars, into which the diarist was born, was a totally different place to the England in which he died after the Crimean War. The political scene of the earlier period was the more picturesque. Sir Charles Wetherell, for instance, gesticulated so vehemently when he spoke in the House of Commons that, for the sake of ease, "when he speaks he unbuttons his braces," with consequent disarray of his attire. Then, Castlereagh's father—Lord Londonderry—and Lord Durham are said to be "knit by the closest of all ties—a community of coal interest." As a study in comparative ethics at the polls, one may read here of the Liverpool election of 1830 that cost £100,000:

A scene of bribery and corruption perfectly unparalleled; no concealment or even semblance of decency was observed: the price of tallies and votes rose, as the demand increased, and single votes fetched from £15 to £100 apiece.

And, always behind, unobtrusively, with their timely word of advice for kings or governments, were the Rothschilds.

With the literary men of the period Greville was also acquainted, and remarks on the amazing advance sale of 25,000 copies of volumes two and three of Macaulay's "History." So the popularity of the "outline" is not so new! One anecdote must serve to cover this phase. Professor Leslie had written an article on the North Pole that the "Edinburgh Review" had attacked. Leslie called on the editor, Jeffrey, to complain, just as the latter was mounting his horse, and his only reply was, "Damn the North Pole." Leslie went indignantly to Sydney Smith, who said:

It was very bad, but do you know, I am not surprised at it, for I have heard him speak very disrespectfully of the Equator.

Those were the days of conversation as an art, of deliberately polished epigrams and brilliant impromptus. The "Diary" is full of them. For example, Greville relates the story of the Whig family of Spencer, descended from the matriarchal Duchess of Marlborough. At a birthday dinner given the imperious old lady, she said "here she was, like a great tree, herself the root, and all her branches flourishing around her," at which her grandson, John Spencer, remarked to

(Concluded on Page 8)

Life of Queen Mary

"Queen Mary of England" By Kathleen Woodward; Doran, Toronto; 298 pages, illustrated; \$5.

Reviewed by E. W. Harrold.

BEFORE reading Kathleen Woodward's book, Queen Mary was to me an institution rather than a personality. Her Majesty had always seemed a somewhat austere and slightly legendary being, severe in her royal aloofness and precise in the observance of the traditions and precedents of the distant world which she graces. Her personality, I thought, was somewhat wintry and rather colorless in tone, like the half-tone pictures in the newspapers and the news-reels which are the chief and often the only medium of visual contact between her and the vast majority of her subjects.

I was wrong, almost wholly. For behind that familiar and formal exterior which Queen Mary presents to the world in that fierce light which beats upon the throne there is a very human and a very gifted woman, practical in her sympathies, discerning in her understanding, and simple, womanly, and genuine in her relationship with others. This I learn from Miss Woodward's intimate study of Her Majesty, which I have read with a great deal of interest and not a little pleasurable surprise. Of course, the veil is not completely withdrawn. And Miss Woodward is a frank admirer of the Queen. She uses superlatives in generous profusion and she quotes the flattering compliments of others with keen approval.

Yet from this book, allowing for all circumstances, there emerges a woman of distinct character and real qualities of heart and mind, a queen far greater as a queen and far more lovable as a woman than she seems to one hitherto not notably acquainted with her life story and her tastes in the common things of life. It is ever the fate of royalty to be the best known and least known of creatures, and this seems especially true of the consort of George V.

Who Kathleen Woodward is I do not know. A note on the jacket says only that "it remained for a little factory girl to discover the real heart and the dramatic story of her Queen." Miss Woodward was granted the privilege of living at Windsor Castle and of frequent personal intercourse with her royal subject.

The book has a certain charm as literature (not forgetting a delightful naivete at times). Publication of a "life" during the lifetime of a British queen is in itself unusual. And this is the story of the young woman who was born Princess May, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Teck, sixty years ago. Although on her father's side she was a descendant of George III, she was considered far removed from the throne. As a girl she was excessively shy and sensitive, and given to tears on slight provocation. She has retained this shyness till now, but never to a degree where she would use it as an excuse for avoiding unpleasant official duties. She grew up a gentle and pretty young woman under the strictest code of good conduct. And she knew "poverty," Miss Woodward tells us. This may bring a smile to the knowing, but one can well understand the trials of that relative poverty which oppressed the Duke and Duchess of Teck and led to a struggle to meet the obligations of their high station. This had a good influence on Queen Mary in after years. She has always been unfailingly generous to the needy.

Princess May was a studious girl, and unlike most other royal persons, was inordinately fond of reading. For many years, from the age of 18 until her second betrothal, she devoted six hours a day to her books. She manifested, too, a lively interest in art and science. In later life this eagerness for knowledge led her to an intimate study of the housing and social conditions of her poorer subjects. No queen of England, it ought to be said, has more frequently visited Whitechapel and Bethnal Green in London's East End.

At 25 she became engaged to the Duke of Clarence. He died between the announcement of the betrothal and the date set for the marriage. A year or so later she became engaged to the Duke of York, the present King. The marriage seems to have been a happy one, and she has proven herself a helpmate of a devoted type. The test

of her fitness was the war. Her war record is one of almost incredible diligence in behalf of the men and women who fought or suffered.

If Queen Mary has not attained that popular affection which queens or royal consorts have before her, she is nevertheless entitled to our admiration and devotion. A royal career is an arduous and exacting one. And in following the path carved out for her, no queen has brought more dignity and patience and calm intelligence to her high calling than Queen Mary of England.

Mackenzie's Epic Voyages

"Mackenzie and His Voyageurs" by Arthur P. Woollacott; Dent, Toronto; 237 pages, illustrated with 32 photographs; \$2.

Reviewed by W. T. Allison.

WE cannot help but feel disappointed that so many old-time explorers were uninteresting writers, but the wonder is that they could write half as well as they did. Take Sir Alexander Mackenzie as a typical man of action laboring as his own press agent. His "Voyages," chronicling his two famous feats of travel, the one to the Frozen Sea, the other through the mountains to the Pacific, is a very matter-of-fact narrative by a man who could wield a paddle better than a pen. He records thrilling events with an economy of language that maddens anyone with even a fifth-rate imagination; it is true



QUEEN MARY
In 1889, when
she was Princess
Victoria
May of Teck.

that once in a while he notes minute natural phenomena and shows closeness of observation in describing various tribes of savages and even individual Indians, but he lost scores of opportunities to expand his laconic record into a story rich in color and palpitating with human interest. What this quiet, unexpressive, modest Scotchman needed was a literary eyewitness.

Mackenzie is numbered with other explorers in this misfortune, but in the fullness of time he has found the next best aid, a re-write man, one who has travelled over the same route that he took on his dash to the Pacific, one who has read every scrap of history obtainable to illuminate the wilderness background against which he moved, one who is able by legitimate descriptive methods to convert the explorer's bald narrative into a lively and picturesque odyssey. I refer to Mr. Arthur P. Woollacott's essay, "Mackenzie and His Voyageurs," a novel, dignified, and exceedingly well-written appreciation and interpretation of the life and work of one of the greatest pathfinders in the history of this or any other country.

In this book Mr. Woollacott, who is a Vancouver writer, gives more space to Mackenzie's epic canoe journey from the plains to the Pacific than to his voyage of discovery down the great river which bears his name. In this he shows good judgment, for the former was by far the more interesting of the two herculean labors. He has not sacrificed, however, anything of real importance in the latter journey, for he makes us see it in every phase for what it really was, a tremendous achievement which determined the



SIR
ALEXANDER
MACKENZIE

course of a river which drained a basin of 682,000 square miles and added to the trader's domain one of the richest fur-bearing territories of the world.

Perhaps the most trying portion of the trip down the Mackenzie river was that where the strong, silent current bore the canoes between banks that towered two hundred feet above the river. Indian guides had spoken of a great rapid or fall on ahead, and the nerves of Mackenzie and his voyageurs were very jumpy; they thought all the time that they heard "those sounds which betokened a fall of water." "The voyageur in new country," Mr. Woollacott explains, "is always subconsciously prepared for le rapide qui ne parle pas." But all this nervous strain was unnecessary. There was no northern Niagara, not even a rapid "qui ne parle pas."

In the Woollacott re-writing of the still more arduous journey to the Pacific, we find thrown up in high relief the titanic physical endurance of leader and men, the dangers from foaming rivers and from the Indians along their banks, and, above all, the masterful will of Mackenzie which carried his fainting and fearful voyageurs through to the coast and back again. The account of this trip, as re-told by Mr. Woollacott, will give every reader a new appreciation of Mackenzie as a hero who knew when to be persuasive and gentle and when to show the iron hand. Scotch stick-to-itiveness has never had a better exponent than the man who, surrounded by half-starved, frightened followers, and menaced by hostile savages, mixed up some vermilion in melted grease and inscribed in large characters on the south-east face of the rock on which he and his men had spent an anxious night, this brief but glorious memorial, "Alexander Mackenzie, from Canada by land, the twenty-second of July, 1793."

The Fountain of Youth

"Travellers' Tales: A Book of Marvels" by H. C. Adams; Boni & Liveright-McLean, Toronto; 334 pages; numerous illustrations and decorations by William Siegel; \$3.50.

Reviewed by A. L. Burt.

FORTY-FIVE years ago a curious English parson produced a curious book for curious people. This is it, dressed out anew in attractive form. Those who are safely launched on the sea of materialism and those who are hesitating on the verge of delirium tremens should avoid it. The latter would become what the former would find it—rather wild.

From time out of mind, "travellers' tales" have tickled the ears and opened the mouths of credulous mankind, and this is all about them. Beginning with Sinbad the Sailor who beached on the shore of a whale, a "fish story" of hoary antiquity which puts to shame the puny anglers of to-day, the author discusses the famous travellers of all ages and what they told of what they saw with their own or with others' eyes; Marco Polo who after an absence of thirty-five years returned to Venice, his mouth telling greater wonders than his coarse Tartar dress revealed when its seams and linings were ripped open and rubies, sapphires, emeralds and diamonds poured forth; the priceless liar, Sir John Maundeville, who persuaded the Holy Father to guarantee the veracity of all the wonders which he related; Baron Munchausen, who travelled with his tongue in his cheek and stuck it out at others afterwards; and a score of others including Livingstone and his lions. Only because the original edition appeared before it happened, is there no mention of that Cook who tried to

dish up the North Pole and dished himself instead.

Of course there is a lot of blood spilled over the pages of the book, for the human race had very inhuman tastes in its childhood—just as children to-day. It is surprising how many favorites of the nursery are gruesome. Quite a number of these were "travellers' tales" of long ago, and even an odd sweet one such as Cinderella was gathered by Strabo in Egypt nearly two thousand years ago. Very striking also is the multiple origin of many a tale such as that of the one-eyed giant who ate human beings whole, raw, boiled or toasted. Sinbad, Ulysses, and many others met him.

Whole chapters are devoted to the many strange things in far away lands and seas that have caught the imagination. Our ancestors had gorgeously healthy appetites, gulping down giants and dwarfs, unicorns and dragons, mermaids and sea-serpents. But to-day science has sprinkled so much salt that nothing tastes fresh, and our imagination is sick. The Earthly Paradise exists no longer except in lunatic asylums and human monsters are only glands out of gear. Some say that the Fountain of Youth has been discovered in a Viennese surgery. The author of this book, however, found it without any monkey tricks. He grew wise without growing old.

Ancient Wisdom

"The Teaching of the Old Boy" by Tom MacInnes; Dent, Toronto; 228 pages; \$1.50.

Reviewed by William Arthur Deacon.

FIRST to teach the returning of good for evil, Lau Tze is the least known and most misunderstood of the great religion founders. His comparative neglect by his countrymen (though Taoism survives) was due to the Chinese being a worldly people, and preferring the handy everyday code of morals and elaborate rules of conduct given them by his contemporary, Confucius, to the simpler principles laid down by the "Old Boy" to help them find the "Heavenly Way." The Occident's neglect of him results from his having composed his scripture classic in ideographs, or symbolic characters, which translators till now have rendered into jibberish, with talk of taking nothing from nothing beside which Einstein's theory is as obvious as a city hall clock.

Seekers for truth have always been in the minority, the credulous and unself-reliant in the majority. Around the "Ancient One" clings less myth than around any of his peers. Not that they desired more than he to be spectacular; but that the homeliness of his passion for truth the better kept him from being deified by disciples. Nor did he offer any salvation beyond what men might win by the divine within themselves. It was an austere doctrine, and not for such as desired another to win Heaven for them:

Be not over anxious for instruction from another. Trouble not to find yourself a teacher on the Heavenly Way. Work in yourself, and care not if no teacher come to you.

Born in the state of Chu, China, in 604 B.C., and, it is prettily said, the son of a virgin who had conceived of a bright star, he spent his life as



DRAWN BY WILLIAM SIEGEL
For "Travellers' Tales" by H. C. Adams.

government archivist at the city of Loyang, studying, meditating and teaching in his leisure. In old age he wrote the "Tau Teh King" and departed into the deserts of the west to die alone. He performed no miracles; he asked not faith; he claimed only to be divine as all are. He taught the Way (tau) to eternal peace. The kernel of his doctrine was: "Go right ahead right." He has been called the Lord of Action. Desiring as much as the Buddha to transcend the limitations of this life, he believed that physical retirement from ordinary activities is not necessary for freeing the spirit, and that a good, full, useful, happy life helps the soul on its way: to deal with things as their master is not to be immersed in them as their slave.

As apostle, MacInnes is as unique as his master. His terse, salty phrasing is refreshing in a religious book. His style is compact and unconventional, with twists of thought and construction that sometimes reach frank levity, recalling the verve of his poems. His poetic power is wonderfully displayed in some of the expository passages. While a stout follower, he is too intelligent to be devout. He objects to the wisdom from a mundane standpoint of some of the master's directions which, MacInnes says, may do very well for Heaven and a saint, but are lunacy in every day life. The one he objects to most is the very Christian doctrine of non-resistance to evil and evil-doers. In objecting he is no less the ardent Taoist, for the "Ancient One" cautioned his disciples against blind adherence to any instruction, including his own:

Consider my words as spoken by an enemy. But if my words prove true in any one thing for your comfort or advantage, then try them also in another thing, and yet another. My words are easy to understand; my way is a plain way, and easy to follow.

This excellent translation for the first time makes the words "easy" to western minds; and their beauty, logic and profundity as now set forth is the measure of the Canadian apostle's success. The English version of "Tau Teh King" is prefaced by a short history of the teacher's life and two longer chapters explaining the teaching. The explanations do explain; and at last the candor and naturalness of the "Old Boy" find expression and echo in the concreteness and lucidity with which the apostle presents a body of wisdom that has been reverently preserved for 2,500 years. For this, those who have struggled with the word puzzles of earlier translations will be grateful; and the way is now open to those to whom Lau Tze has been only a name to read his message and comprehend it to the extent of their spiritual understanding; for all intellectual difficulties have been removed. Facts grow stale, truth remains; and the message of the "Ancient One," since it concerns the eternal, is as fresh to-day as when written; and for some it may contain a vision not elsewhere found, and prove an unexpected source of power.

Crowding Memories

"Pages From My Life" by Feodor Ivanovitch Chaliapine; Harper-Musson, Toronto; 345 pages; \$5.

Reviewed by J. L. Rutledge.

TO THOSE who have seen and heard Boris Godunov sung by the great Chaliapine, his figure will probably always stand out impressive colossal, garbed in all the barbaric splendor of the great Tsar. But there is another Chaliapine about whom there hung no splendor, just a timid boy living a pinched and dragged life. But out of the one sprang the other, and if genius is most readily fostered in a hard school, Chaliapine comes by his inheritance.

Perhaps, "Pages From My Life" is almost too broad a way of describing this autobiography, for "pages" seems to suggest a light skipping from one important event to another. But here is no skipping, but the meticulous record of an amazingly retentive memory. Nothing is missed. There is the story of his first beating, his first smoke, the ancient piano that he won in a raffle when he was still beneath his teens, a piano that served him as a bed when he was sick. There was the time when he sang for a ruble a month as a choir boy, that blossomed, somewhat later into six and a half rubles when he was able to sing at weddings

and funerals. There is the amazing record of his various employments, apprenticed to a bootmaker, to a wood-carver, before he was ten, clerk to a pawnbroker, apprentice to a carpenter, and under-clerk in the government, when he was only slightly older. There was the time when he fought a duel because a comrade had spoken lightly of a certain Olga. There is the intimate picture of the unsavory surroundings of the Sukonnaya suburb where he lived, with the mother whom he adored, and the drunken father who beat them both with motiveless impartiality. Nothing seems too small to be remembered.

It may be that Chaliapine felt something of this himself for, at one point he writes: "It may seem that I am relating a lot of trifles about people of no importance; but these trifles



LADY FRANCIS BAILLIE
From "The Letters of Lady Augusta Stanley"

meant much to me, for, by observing them, I educated myself."

It is a singular fact too, that despite all this, the book never for a moment loses its interest. Out of this amazing array of incidents creeps a vivid and arresting personality, and, as the narrative proceeds, the shrinking boy who had been kicked out on the winter street, by a theatre manager, because he had been tongue-tied before his first audience, emerges on a wider stage, lives through troubled and colorful days, to come at last to his heritage of one of the greatest opera singers of this or any age.

In the simplicity of its telling these "Pages" have a real and lasting power. Few biographies, bereft of any tricks of writing as this one is, can achieve so striking an impression of a living presence, or so vivid an impression of a passing scene.

A Heart of Oak

"Captain John Smith" by E. Keble Chatterton; Macmillan, Toronto; 285 pages and maps; \$3.75.

Reviewed by John H. Creighton.

HOW a human frame could stand the continuous racket Captain John Smith's did must remain an enviable secret. His life was made to order for the teller of adventure tales, and I fancy half a dozen intensely interesting books could be written about his almost incredible exploits.

He was born in Lincolnshire in 1580, when the discoveries of da Gama, Columbus, Magellan, and Drake were on everyone's lips. He caught the fever for the unknown, set out for the continent, and at the age of 20 had seen four years' fighting with the Dutch against their religious enemies. After this taste of adventure England held him but a short time. At the age of 24 he had travelled through France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Russia, and South Eastern Europe; had been shipwrecked and nearly drowned; had engaged in a two-day sea fight with pirates; had fought the Turks with such success that he had been promoted to a captaincy; had slain and decapitated in single combat three picked Turks; had been captured wounded by Tartars, sold as a slave, shipped east of Constantinople, and put to work in a pasha's fields, from which indignity he escaped by cutting off the pasha's head, arraying himself in his clothing, leaping on his horse and galloping off to the desert with his slave's collar still about his neck; had travelled alone back across the wastes of Russia to Germany; and had been feted as a hero by princes and colonies in Leipzig.

It is here that Smith excels even the doughtiest hero of adventure fiction.

Eight years' knockabout was not enough for him; he found England dull. The fever for the unknown was still in him. Trans-Atlantic discoveries were in the air, and he set to work on a Virginia plantation project. He spent time, money, and tremendous enthusiasm in the organization of a company, and in 1606 the plantation party was ready. It set out from England in December, 1606, and finally sailed up Chesapeake Bay in April, 1607—thus laying the foundation for the present United States of America. The struggles of this Jamestown colony—for the most part a priceless collection of ne'er-do-wells—against sickness, death, starvation, Indians, and the stupidity of the directors in England, is a tragic and wonderful page in the history of colonization. Smith early came to the front and was unquestionably the force that kept the colony alive. His ingenuity, courage, and endurance saved it from starvation or destruction many times. His capture by Indians, his exhibition tour from tribe to tribe, and his final deliverance by Pocahontas is the best known incident of his stay in Virginia, but it is only one of many amazing exploits. He was superseded, of course, and returned to England, and his beloved colony went to pieces badly. To the last he was fired with the colonial idea and wrote and worked for it up until his death.

Captain John Smith is a true child of the adventurous Elizabethan age, when youth had an insatiable craving for the unknown and a constitution equal to its demands. His achievement was a solid one, and he richly deserves a place in this "Golden Hind Series" devoted to the great navigators of the Elizabethan Era. Quite apart from its effect on history his life is much more fascinating than any life deserves to be—there is simply not a dull spot in it. Mr. Chatterton has in the main allowed his story to tell itself—and quite rightly so; there is no need to dress up John Smith.

"Too Sweet"

"Letters of Lady Augusta Stanley" edited by the Dean of Windsor and Hector Bolitho; Doran, Toronto; illustrated, 333 pages; \$5.

Reviewed by B. K. Sandwell.

LADY AUGUSTA was called "Guska" by half of the progeny of Queen Victoria. She was a younger daughter of the seventh Earl of Elgin, importer of the marbles and father of the Viceroy. She became while very young a lady-in-waiting to the Duchess of Kent, and subsequently Resident Woman of the Bedchamber (and the most intimate outside member of the Royal Household) to Queen Victoria. She left the royal service to marry the famous Dean Stanley in 1876; so that her court life covers the entire period of the formation of the Victorian Tradition. The present book is an important document for the solution of the interesting question, whether the Victorian Period made Victoria, or whether the Queen made the Victorian Period.

Dean Baillie, whose mother was the recipient of these letters and was a younger sister of the writer, contributes a preface from which we gather that he has omitted any letters which might "provide food for the gossiping discussion of (Queen Victoria's) faults and virtues which has been so common of late years." The Dean has many friends in Canada since his recent visit, and his discretion will doubtless be generally applauded. But the result is that the most interesting thing in the book is the attitude (and the tone



CHALIAPINE

of its expression) of the letter-writer herself towards her royal mistress. That attitude is precisely the attitude which a few years later was destined to prevail in every middle-class home in England. The question of how it came to propagate itself from the distinctly narrow circles of Windsor and Osborne, abroad through every stratum of the nation, is a fascinating problem for students of the new science of the growth and manufacture of opinion.

The highly Victorian phrases "Too sweet!" and "Too dear!" are the almost unvarying comments of Lady Augusta at each appearance of Queen Victoria in the letters. It is quite sincere, but it is evidence of an attitude of mind which is not greatly in vogue in this Georgian Era. "Yesterday evening I was sitting at my bureau—I heard a knock—'come in' I cried rather gruffly, and in walked V. R., most dear—stood and talked some time." And a little later: "Yesterday I was sitting quietly in my room, a knock came, and in entered H.M. so sweet, wept much. I can well understand the contrast of a large happy family party in the house without Her brings overwhelming feelings at times"—this was shortly after the Duchess of Kent's death. And furthermore: "Can you fancy Her coming out of a carriage and going into it again quite alone (italics Lady Augusta's)? The Princess and I both felt that we could not trust Her and must jump in as one would do with a baby." And so on. Capital initials, and sometimes full capital letters, for the Royal pronoun always, except in letters in which the Deity is referred to frequently; there seems to have been a need in those days for some sort of super-capitals, if the proper distinctions were to be preserved.

Into this rather thick atmosphere the charming and modern personality of Queen Alexandra occasionally enters like a breeze from the Denmark seas. The Prince of Wales (King Edward) also makes a good showing. Lady Augusta records that "the Prime Minister of Canada, M. Jacques Cartier, was an especial favorite" of H.R.H. during the Prince's 1860 tour, and we are left to wonder who was responsible for the error of nomenclature; it was certainly not the Prince.

A Scientist-Poet Evaluated

"Charles M. Doughty a Critical Study" by Barker Fairley; Cape-Nelson, Toronto; 256 pages; \$3.

Reviewed by V. B. Rhodenizer.

DURING this year and last, the same publisher issued the latest edition of Doughty's "Travels in Arabia Deserta," with an introduction by T. E. Lawrence, Lawrence's "Revolt in the Desert," and Fairley's book. The first edition of Doughty's "Travels" was published the year Lawrence was born and the year after Fairley's birth. Presumably both juniors became boyhood devotees of their senior. Otherwise it is hard to explain the hero worship that made possible the accomplishment of Fairley's Herculean task. "The book is no milk for babes," because it deals with a difficult subject, and because, citations excepted, it is written in abstract critical language.

Fairley argues convincingly that Doughty's "Travels" is an artistic paradox, at once a scientific document and a literary masterpiece, a work of art that ignores the fundamental artistic principles of selection and



DRAWN BY FRANZ JOHNSTON
For Peter McArthur's "Friendly Acres."



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The poems were assembled for the first time in a gift book to the writer's mother, being done in the evening with a quill and by candlelight. The gentle and refreshing spirit this suggests is evident all through the verse, which is certainly out of the ordinary. In addition to the verse it commends itself for its striking nature pictures.

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arrangement, the actual corresponding to the artist's ideal. Ostensibly a scientist, Doughty was consciously or unconsciously impelled, Fairley argues, to trace the stream of civilization to its source. In Arabia he found elemental nature and humanity, and the knowledge and experience thus gained he used not only in the "Travels" but also in his great epic, "The Dawn in Britain," remarkable for perfect architectonics, symmetrical subordination of parts to the whole, and consummate art in recording the evolution of the British Ideal (as Fairley understands Doughty to have conceived it) without using the language of the poetic tradition which is at once the expression and the result of that ideal. In "Adam Cast Forth," which the critic finds in some respects the poet's culminating work, Doughty goes back of Arabia to the primeval simplicity of man and nature in Eden and out of it. After two rather unsuccessful efforts on modern themes, motivated by fear of an invasion of England, Doughty went back of Adam to the elemental inorganic, organic, and supernatural forces that preceded man and followed chaos, and wrote "The Titans." His final work, "Mansoul," of which he published a revised edition, attempts to survey human wisdom.

With studious care Fairley analyzes these later poems and makes clear the mingling of merits with weaknesses that result from waning physical and mental powers in the poet. Whether the critical study will turn readers to Doughty's works is uncertain. The vividness of diction that makes words seem like objects and events rather than symbols of them, is offset by a syntax disjointed far beyond what the effects he sought would demand, and by a punctuation (excused as being musical rather than rhetorical) immeasurably more exasperating than that of Cary's "Dante." But that the critique, besides being a contribution to Canadian critical literature, is an excellent introduction to, possibly a substitute for, the study of Doughty, is certain. Fairley, possibly misled by Doughty (a man does not usually talk most about his greatest debts), may not make enough of Doughty's indebtedness to Old English, but Fairley's work, like Doughty's, is definitive: no one will ever do it again.

Uncensored Recollections

"Memoirs of the Marquise de Keroube" (1785-1858); Ives Washburn-McLean, Toronto; 231 pages; illustrated with contemporary prints; \$2.50. Reviewed by Madeleine de Soyres.

DESPITE the absence of internal evidence upon which to base a positive opinion, this reviewer suspects that these racy and decidedly piquant memoirs have originated in a manner similar to that of the "Diary of a Young Lady of Fashion," who so intrigued the literary world a season or two ago. Both editor and translator remain anonymous. The latter acknowledges responsibility for the copious footnotes, most of which are useful, but the editor's sole contribution seems to have been a praiseworthy determination not to modify the text of the "Memoirs" in any way, despite his own personal misgivings concerning the morals of the Marquise. To him also must be credited the excellent choice of illustrations taken from contemporary caricatures, etc., which would enhance the interest of any serious work. The entries in the diary kept by the Marquise were made at very irregular intervals, sometimes daily, sometimes after a lapse of 30 years, but the continuity of the theme remains curiously unbroken, and it is fairly evident that the Marquise derived more satisfaction in recording her lapses from grace than the ordinary events of her chequered career.

From the age of 13, shortly after which she became the bride of the Marquis de Keroube, her life was one succession of dramatic and romantic episodes. She narrowly escapes the guillotine and is plunged into dire poverty, always managing to avoid the direst consequences through the help of some "protector" of the male sex. She is married for the second time to an officer in Napoleon's army pursuant to the decree that officers must ally themselves with the old aristocracy. This interesting phase in the career of the Marquise unfortunately receives scant attention, but we meet her again

at the age of 65, infirm but incorrigibly romantic still, bent upon a flirtation with the grandson of her first lover!

As a commentary upon social life in France during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic eras these "Memoirs" are decidedly amusing and enlightening, and the general reader will enjoy them for their Gallic flavor, heightened by very quotable epigrams, and not least on account of the unblushing effrontery of the Marquise herself, who deserves to become as widely known to the reading public as that other young lady of fashion previously alluded to.

The Disappearance of Aloysius McTurk

By B. K. Sandwell

IF ANY readers of the Literary Section of SATURDAY NIGHT should happen to possess information as to the whereabouts of Aloysius P. McTurk, or positive knowledge that he no longer has any whereabouts, they are earnestly requested to communicate with the editor of the Literary Section without delay.

It is now about seven years since McTurk, confiding to me and a few other friends his unalterable determination henceforth to write nothing but pure international literature, departed from the too aggressively Canadian city of Toronto in search of a more neutral, more cosmopolitan scene in which to develop his genius. His departure was a great surprise to us all. McTurk, one of the most brilliant of the post-war graduates of the University of Prince Edward Island, had attained quite a widespread fame by three or four intensely Canadian poems, one addressed to the Malpeque oyster of his native Province, one to the Muskoka muskelonge, one to the bullfrogs of the Bay of Quinte, and one to the Toronto Fair; and he was known to be working on an ode to the British Columbia sock-eye, and one to the memory of Intendant Bigot. He had been christened by the "Manitoba Free Press" "the Minnesinger of the Marshes," and referred to by the "Montreal Star" as "a veritable voice of the Northern



McDOUGALL OF ALBERTA

of local or racial limitation; it must proceed out of the Universe, and be addressed at least to the Entire World. He was going to be a cosmic poet, and chant his song to the Spheres. Mankind was to be his public. He was not sure who was to be his publisher, but he had hopes of Knopf.

He had it all planned out. The first thing was to emancipate himself from his Canadianism. He had picked on an island in the middle of the St. Lawrence, which under the Treaty of 1871 was an international river, and here he settled down to become a truly international man. (He found out later that the St. Lawrence was only internationalized as between Canada and the United States and did not belong to the rest of the world, so he tried Geneva, and then Monte Carlo, and Port Said, and Wrangel Island, and Liberia, and a lot of other places.) He gave up the reading of all Canadian and British literature, explaining that he had been too much exposed to that kind of thing in his youth, and immersed himself in Confucius and the "Zend Avesta" and the "Shastras" and the "No Drama" and the "Nibelungs" and the "Book of Mormon" and Mrs. Annie Besant.

He decided also that he would have to give up writing in English, because that language inevitably gave his thoughts a certain nationalistic trend. He thought for a while of adopting Erse, but concluded that even that tongue was susceptible of nationalistic feeling, and finally fell back on Esperanto, a language which, as he justly pointed out, had no particular body of ideas, no special theory of life, no peculiar attitude of mind associated with it.

Last spring there reached me from a post-office on the northern edge of Tibet a letter, written by Aloysius McTurk, and a very fat parcel of manuscript. The letter, dated many months earlier, stated that the writer had at last completed, and was forwarding to me, a great epic poem which he believed to be completely free from all Canadian or other nationalistic vices and limitations. There could, he perceived, be no public for such a work in this generation, and I was therefore to entrust it to the vaults of the Bank of Montreal to be held in secrecy for fifty years, unseen by any eyes, including even my own. Safety deposit rental fee was enclosed. It was then to be submitted to a committee consisting of the presidents of various great literary bodies such as the French Academy, the Chinese Board of Civil Service Examiners, the Canadian Authors Association, and others, who were either to arrange for its publication or to put it back in storage for another fifty years, as they saw fit.

But the Tibet postal authorities are a suspicious crowd, and thinking doubtless that McTurk was sending priceless secrets out of the country, they had opened up the parcel, and put it together again very badly. Even as I picked it up, after reading the letter, it fell apart in my hand, and I could not help seeing that scores of its sheets of paper were blank. Impelled by irresistible curiosity I examined the entire package. Every sheet was blank except that which bore, in imposing Esperanto capitals, the inscription: "Collected Works of Aloysius P. McTurk, International Poet."

I at once wrote to "Aloysius P. McTurk, International Poet, Tibet," but have received no reply. It is of course possible that somewhere in the



"La Parisienne Libre" from "The Memoirs of the Marquise de Keroube".

Spaces," and by the London "Times Literary Supplement" as "a rising star in the poetical firmament of the Eastern States." The Daughters of the Empire had given him a prize, and he had been invited to sit in the show window of a Toronto department store during Canadian Book Week. He was a coming Canadian poet. And he had written an essay proving that the poetry of his own Prince Edward Island was naturally and inevitably superior to that of all the rest of Canada because the other Provinces were too large to inspire great verse. Poetry, he declared, is always parochial; Troy was about the size of Charlottetown, and its siege gave rise to more and better poetry than the whole Americo-German War of 1917.

And now, as he explained it to us, he suddenly perceived that he had been all wrong. Great literature could never be Torontonian, or Canadian, or even North American or British Empire or League-of-Nationalistic, or English-Speaking-Unionist. It must be international; it must be supernatural; it must be free from all taint

library of some Tibetan postal official there reposes the unique copy, in the original Esperanto, but minus its title-page, of the life work of McTurk, and that the blank sheets were substituted for the manuscript before it crossed the Tibetan border. But . . . I wonder.

A Hero of the Cross

"McDougall of Alberta: A Life of Rev. John McDougall, D.D., Pathfinder of Empire and Prophet of the Plains" by John Maclean, D.D.; Ryerson Press; 282 pages, illustrated; \$1.50.

Reviewed by William Black Creighton.

JOHN McDOUGALL well earned his title by many years of faithful pioneer mission service in Canada's sunny Province, interesting himself chiefly in the native Indians of that and the other Western Provinces, but bearing his part in all the pioneer life of the community in an unassuming yet wonderfully helpful and wholesome way. He was his father's son in more ways than one. The father—need we say a Scotsman by birth?—began his life work as a missionary to the Indians in Ontario; he ended it self-sacrificingly, as he lived it all the way through, perishing in a blizzard on the plains of Alberta on a journey he did not need to make. The son was born among the Indians—reputed to be the first white child to see the light upon the shores of Georgian Bay—he grew up among the Indians; in many ways he became himself possessed of Indian characteristics and habits of thought, but he lived his life through with simple devotion to the cause both he and his father had espoused so heartily, and left a name that will wear well through the years.

At the age of eighteen John McDougall was teaching an Indian school at Norway House in far north Manitoba. As his father was the missionary there he rendered this service without salary, even though the average attendance at the school numbered eighty. Later both father and son went West to what afterward became the Province of Alberta, making their headquarters for a number of years at Edmonton, and later at Morley. The story of those years, though tense with interest, is a rather pathetic one. There was much sickness among the Indians; there was bitterness in their hearts against the encroaching white men; the buffalo were disappearing, and Indian tribe had bitter quarrel with Indian tribe. In the midst of all this the patience and faith of the missionaries must often have been very sorely tried. But it is easy to see what great help their strong, steady, sympathetic spirits were able to render in many a crisis.

John McDougall was very happy in having as his biographer Rev. Dr. John Maclean, now College Librarian in Winnipeg. Dr. Maclean—these ubiquitous Scots!—is a thorough Westerner; he was for many years a missionary to the Blood Indians; he is a writer of characteristic style and real gift. He has not written an ideal biography, but he certainly has given us a most interesting book.



Decoration by Charles Cullen for Countee Cullen's poems, "Copper Sun."

DORAN BOOKS

Autumn Books of Importance

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Gallions Reach By H. M. Tomlinson



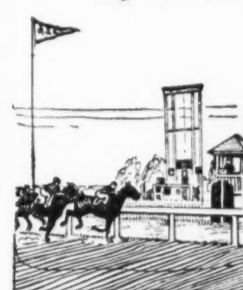
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Delilah Plays the Ponies By W. A. Fraser



Man From the Desert," who is familiar with all the crooked tricks employed but usually two jumps ahead of any one trying them. \$2.00

This new racing novel will have a great appeal to all racing enthusiasts because it is written around W. A. Fraser's famous racing character, "The

The Grandmothers By Glenway Wescott

There are few who will quarrel with the award. "The Grandmothers" is the saga of a family of Wisconsin farming folk, built around a photograph album—a series of narrative portraits fused by artistry into a single family portrait. It is distinguished by sensitive interpretation and by fine compression, extraordinarily fine articulation, and by an even spiritual quality. —New York Times. \$2.00



A New Type of Canadian Book A PEOPLE'S BEST A Gallery of Portraits of Canadian Writers and Artists By Dr. O. J. Stevenson

Appreciative sketches giving wonderful pen portraits in delightful style of distinguished Canadian men and women eminent in the arts, of whom every Canadian should be familiar. The life and work of such outstanding figures as Horatio Walker, Gilbert Parker, W. S. Allward, Agnes Laut, Suzor-Coté, Charles G. D. Roberts, C. W. Jefferys, Stephen Leacock, Margaret Anglin, Archibald Lampman, John McCrea, Norman Duncan, Peter McArthur, Wilfred Campbell, Marjorie Pickthall, and many others are presented in an attractive readable way. The book is most beautifully made, with numerous unconventional portraits in wood-cut style. Cloth. With 16 Line Drawings. Price \$2.00.

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News and Propaganda

"Ballyhoo: The Voice of the Press" by Silas Bent; Boni & Liveright-McLean, Toronto; 400 pages, illustrated; \$2.50.

Reviewed by William Arthur Deacon.

MORE than half the reading matter in metropolitan dailies in the United States is free publicity, advertisements engineered by experts and masquerading as editorial comment and impartial reporting, and propaganda of all kinds from political to religious, according to Silas Bent's survey in "Ballyhoo." A Wall Street broker is quoted as explaining his reduced advertising appropriation by saying: "We have discovered that the most economical and profitable method is to use the news columns of the daily papers." Dental associations too ethical to advertise pay for syndicated articles. How efficiently the work is done is shown by a New York paper being on the street with a picture of Valentino's funeral cortege before the cortege had set out. Mr. Bent does not expose this situation in anger: he merely calls attention to "the exploitation of a suggestible people." He says publicity directors facilitate the gathering of news, and are almost essential for the preparation of scientific and other technical articles. Though in point of speed perhaps their efficiency is over-rated, as we read in another place of an old-time reporter on the Kansas City "Star," who used to get word in advance from the James Boys about train robberies.

The most startling thing in the book is the results of the modern "spot-lighting" method of treating news. This means the crowding out of everything of importance to make room for excessive display of the sensational. Thus we are told that the New York "News" in one day threw out \$20,000 worth of advertising for the sake of further details of the Hall-Mills murder trial. The prize case is Lindbergh's. One paper in one day devoted 100 columns of space to him; and in the first four days 27,000 columns were printed about him throughout the country, or enough to fill four volumes of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica." The New York "Times" said editorially that his feat was "the greatest story of all time," though the Atlantic had been flown eight years earlier; and the New York "World," which sold 114,000 extra copies in one day, called the flight "the greatest feat of a solitary man in the records of the human race." While Lindbergh personally was innocent, this is ballyhoo, and the peak of the free publicity industry.

This entire study in contemporary journalism is replete with interest because we all read newspapers, and have opinions about them which may be confirmed or upset by this well-informed author as he deals with the several phases. In general, from averaging many papers, he finds that in the first quarter of this century, advertising has jumped from 30% of the total space to 60%—paid advertising—news has dropped from 50% to 26%; opinion from 10% to 2%; sports, made up almost wholly of commercialized sports like baseball, prize-fighting and horse racing, have increased by 47%, and crime and scandal by 58%—the greatest single gain. As to the tabloids, he says they are no "yellow" than most other dailies, and he expects to see them flourish. He has words of commendation for the southern press in fighting the K. K. K., and is laudatory about the Scripps-Howard chain papers. As to the headline craze, started in 1896, he notes ironically that Tunney's defeat of Dempsey received the same display given the combined news of the Armistice and the Kaiser's flight!

As to the power of the press, he quotes the exchange of telegrams between Hearst and the artist he had sent to Cuba anticipating war:

W. R. Hearst. Everything quiet. There is no trouble here. There will be no war. I wish to return. Remington.

Remington, Havana. Please remain. You furnish the pictures and I'll furnish the war. W. R. Hearst.

While the book as a whole is not an attack, the author thinks huge circulations and padded, unwieldy papers about played out; and that if the dailies do not stop making smut and crime their chief articles of sale they will soon be saddled with a censorship against which nobody will care to protest, since the dailies are increasingly declining their responsibilities as organs of news and opinion, in consideration



GEORGE MOORE
Is in evidence again with the publication of "Celibate Lives".

of which functions they have had a wide freedom.

Royal Comedy (Concluded from Page 2)

his partner that "the branches would flourish more when the root was under ground."

Canada is mentioned only three times. Once, when Lord Durham is satirically defined as—

... a statesman who made a great reputation by employing the right private secretary. Durham issued a report on Canada, which was in fact written by Charles Buller.

The second instance is King William's public applause of Lord Aylmer's doings in Canada in 1837, saying that he—

... had acted like a true and loyal subject towards a set of traitors and conspirators, and behaved as it became a British officer.

But the King only said this because the Tories, whom he hated, had recalled Aylmer as a mark of displeasure.

The third entry is dated 1842, and touches that ancient thorn in the flesh, the Ashburton Treaty, covering the Maine Boundary dispute. Greville was annoyed that the British Government did not secure some vital, and, as it proved, available evidence. One Jared Sparks, searching records for something else, found the original map and a confirming letter that established the Canadian claim. These were rushed to Ashburton in Washington, but arrived after the Treaty was signed.

Lord Ashburton told me that it was very fortunate that this map and letter did not turn up in the course of his negotiation, for if they had, there would have been no treaty at all, and eventually a scramble, a scuffle, and probably a war. Nothing, he said would ever have induced the Americans to accept our line, and admit our claim; and with this evidence in our favor, it would have been impossible for us to have conceded what we did, or anything like it. He never would have done so, and the matter must have remained unsettled; and after all, he said, it was a dispute "de lanà caprinà," for the whole territory we were wrangling about was worth nothing, so that it was just as well the discovery was not made by us.

The unexpurgated edition of "The Greville Diary" is the most important as well as the most entertaining thing of its kind to appear for many years past. As editor, Mr. Wilson has forsaken the traditional arrangement of the material according to dates, and has tried grouping the entries by subjects, breaking sentences into two, when necessary, leaving each portion to crawl like a mutilated worm to its own place. There are disadvantages in the method. Confusion sometimes results from events decades apart being placed together, with the earlier entries last. One must always watch carefully to see which King or Duke the author is talking about; and because he had no thought of a rounded narrative, there are many stray ends. Since, however, we all know the general trend of English history from 1818 to 1860, and are yearly having our knowledge refreshed and increased by books like Guedalla's "Palmerston," few need fear that the occasional obscurity will rob them of the delights in Mr. Wilson's "Greville Diary"; and all may safely look forward to it with relish. Yet the prudish should shun the book; for the period was in every respect scandalous.

Effervescing Humour

Lewis Carroll

By Francis Cecil Whitehouse.

THE duty of man, the artist, is to contribute something to humanity: a primitive "law of gift" of the best that he hath. With the unconscious operation of this law—the emotional control—we will not concern ourselves here, but with its manifestations in the "gifts" of "Lewis Carroll" we must rejoice and wonder.

Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, brilliant mathematician and lecturer at Christ Church, Oxford, possessed the superlative quality of humour; and between 1865 and 1893 produced, in spite of himself, "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," "Through the Looking Glass," "The Hunting of the Snark," "Rhyme and Reason," "Sylvie and Bruno," and the one or two others in similar vein. He could (and did) cloak his effervescing humour beneath the dignity of the lecturer's cap and gown. He could (and did) credit one "Lewis Carroll" with his genius and steadfastly deny authorship himself. What he could not do was to deny to humanity his own most wonderful gift.

As "Lewis Carroll," Dodgson affected the pose of writing to entertain children. He prefaced both the "Alice" books and "The Hunting of the Snark" with simple and beautiful verses to childhood, and he undoubtedly loved and understood children—in fact, the original "Alice" is known to have been his little friend, the daughter of Dean Liddell. But, to my view, the scholarly, conventional, mid-Victorian side of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson was simply clutching at an excuse for what he regarded shamefacedly as the puerility of "Lewis Carroll." I say this because (1) I am convinced his humour had to have outlet, children or no children, and (2) because, strictly speaking, his books are *not* juveniles.

To this last statement I shall have opposition: it will be cited that thousands of children have read the "Alice" books. True, but if as children they read them, appreciative delight was reserved for maturer years. Dodgson's stories may entertain a child—the occa-



sional child, but the effervescing flow of his humour, with its subtlety and originality, was his gift to his fellow men.

Of all Dodgson's "Lewis Carroll" works, the "Alice" books and "The Hunting of the Snark," to my mind, stand out as superior inspiration, with "The Hunting"—always excepting the priceless "The Walrus and the Carpenter"—entitled to premier honours. Dodgson delighted in the weird creatures of his own creation: "toves" and "mome raths" and "borogoves," but, with his mythical "snark," he rose to supreme heights.

To describe each particular batch: Distinguishing those that have feathers, and bite, and those that have whiskers, and scratch.

To writers of the "Lewis Carroll"

genre — best described as the "adult-juvenile" — an illustrator of equal genius is essential to artistic success: the whole being not the work of one man embellished by another, but, in the ultimate result, a sympathetic collaboration. In considering the "Alice" books and "The Hunting—," therefore, every possible recognition must be given respectively to John Tenniel and Henry Holiday; both magnificent draughtsmen, both rich in imagination and both sympathetic to the joyous work in hand.

In the world of art Tenniel may hold a higher place than Holiday, but as an interpreter of "Carroll" I cannot deem Holiday one whit less wonderful. For, if Tenniel could visualize for us:

'T was brillig, and the slithy toves
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe.

So Holiday could picture with infinite detail:

While strange creepy creatures came out
Of their dens,
And watched them with wondering eyes.

Happy they! given the opportunity to display their genius. Happy we! to enjoy it.

But, when everything is said and done, we must return once more in praise to the creator of the characters, to the Oxford mathematician and his rare gift of effervescing humour.

Side-Lights on Literature

"A Book for Bookmen" by John Drinkwater; Doran, Toronto; 284 pages; \$3.

Reviewed by Madeleine de Soyres.

THIS volume might have been appropriately entitled "A Literary Scrap-Book," for it contains a rarely interesting collection of literary tidbits, letters, marginal notes and poems, gathered by Mr. Drinkwater over a number of years, and now made public for the first time. Interspersed are several essays of his own on purely bookish matters or relating to writers practically now neglected. The purpose of this volume is to "provide some entertainment for 'serendipity' minds before the light is switched off or blown out at night." It was a happy thought to introduce in this connection a famous word coined by Horace Walpole, and it is probable that the ability to find valuable things unexpectedly is not entirely a lost art but still remains a characteristic of the true bookman.

Here among other unpublished material are letters from George Crabbe, the poet, at whose home Edward Fitzgerald passed away; Samuel Taylor Coleridge; William Shenstone; John Clare, the peasant poet, and others, including an entire series of intimate letters from Matthew Arnold to Robert Browning, revealing the closeness of friendship and affection existing between the two families. Some valuable notes by Coleridge, written on a copy of Warton's edition of Milton, throw much new light on obscure passages in the minor poems. These are now made public for the first time and are edited by Mr. Drinkwater, who supplies an explanatory paper on Coleridge's long friendship with Dr. James Gillman, at whose home the poet lived many years.

An inveterate hunter of old bookshops, Mr. Drinkwater has made some fascinating "finds" which are passed on in this volume, notably his discovery of "Collop's Poems" out of which he picks these striking lines:
Each day a market is, where we do buy
Or unto sale expose eternity . . .

Collop forms the subject of one of the best essays in this book, despite the pessimistic comment of E. V. Lucas, who warned Drinkwater that "nothing could be done for a poet with the name of Collop!" Other persons of "slight and desultory genius" who form the topics of the remaining papers are William Cory, a poet now quite forgotten; Patrick Bramwell Brontë, unfortunate brother of Charlotte; Erasmus Darwin, grandfather of Charles; Hartley Coleridge, son of the poet; Robert Stephen Hawker, author of a little 19th century classic; and William Barnes, a parson-poet of Dorset. All these once hovered on the brink of fame but are now forgotten. A graceful tribute to Sir Edmund Gosse, of whom Drinkwater confesses himself to be a devoted disciple, rounds off the series of essays. As a prose writer and literary critic John Drinkwater reveals evidence of varied and cultured qualities of mind. His style is characterized by quiet humor and a freshness of viewpoint, quite untinged by pedantry, yet suggesting a background of sound scholarship.

"—and we are requested to
discontinue publication
immediately"

So runs the announcement that

Col. Lawrence has instructed his publishers to have

Revolt in the Desert

taken off the British market

Last year, when, after much persuasion, Lawrence of Arabia consented to publish this abridgement of his "Seven Pillars of Wisdom" he made one peculiar stipulation—that at any time after the expenses of publishing were met, he could withdraw the book from circulation. That clause of the agreement now goes into operation and "Revolt in the Desert" becomes an out-of-print book. However, the popular American edition continues to be procurable in Canada.

"It is a tale of amazing adventure, of incredible danger and hardship; a travel book of striking penetration; a history of a dramatic turning point in the war; a monograph on Arabian Nationalism; and most of all, a revelation of one of those rare and versatile minds compounded of idealism and practical leadership."

With half-tone illustrations, large type, and strong binding, still at the old price of.....\$3.50

"It is a Gorgeous Book"

John Galsworthy's commendation of

The Life and Works of

Aloysius Horn

edited by Ethelreda Lewis

Just an old man, bent, white-bearded, and weary, yet in a flash Mrs. Lewis "sensed" a story. That is why she called him back, bought a wire gridiron from him and led him into conversation.

Not for long did he talk about oat-cakes and kitchen utensils' however. His amazing exploits on strange rivers, his queer friendships with cannibals, his daring adventures with lions—all these he told her about, at first slowly and reluctantly, and then with lingering tenderness. As he talked Mrs. Lewis realized that she had made a "discovery"—a South African lion-trapper, explorer, trader, stood on her verandah. He must write a book! A book made up of his adventures, of course, but more than that, a book brightened with his quaint humour and made valuable by his wisdom and knowledge.

So the book was written; Mrs. Lewis added an introduction, and Mr. Galsworthy, who, last year, met Aloysius Horn in Johannesburg, wrote a foreword.....\$2.50

Several other popular books from

The Nelson Autumn Lists

are described in the recently issued Nelson catalogue.

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A LETTER FROM PARIS

By Francis Dickie

ACROSS the impressive spaciousness of the Boulevard Montparnasse the terraces and the windowed fronts of the cafes Dome and La Rotonde gaze at each other. Here for half a century artists have gathered daily and over their coffee and their books argued heatedly on painting, sculpture, music and books. Time was when these places were quiet little spots devoted to the few painters, writers, sculptors and musicians of Paris and transients from all the world. Here gathered in their time Monet, Manet, Verlaine, Rodin . . . but the list is endless of men whose names the world now hails as great. Nowadays one hears more English spoken than French, and the terraces of a busy night extend to the very edge of the sidewalks, and a thousand people are seated. Tourists from Iowa rub shoulders with French surrealists, and German intellectuals. The tall locust trees before the Dome are dead, and those lining the pavement across the way in front of the Rotonde are dying. But I'll venture not one in a score of the artists who gather here ever noticed it. All are too busy discussing the art mood and method of the moment. And here one hears more often the name of Marcel Proust than of Anatole France. It is a question, perhaps, of "The king is dead. Long live the king!"

Proust is being hailed as the greatest psychological writer of France, not only of to-day, but of all times. He was a strange and interesting personality. Afflicted with asthma, and, it is said, peculiar sexually, he spent almost his entire life indoors. His work room was padded, so no sound or vibration ever disturbed him when he worked. Occasionally he went out late of an evening and met his friends, one of his favorite places being the Ritz. He would also send summons to his friends to come to him. Sometimes these summons, which were more in the nature of a command, as a king might call, were delivered at three o'clock in the morning. Yet, such was the power of the man's personality, that his friends seldom failed to answer. Truly, no greater test can be made of friendship. Proust was a man of independent means. He wrote for a long time until he had manuscripts amounting to many thousand pages, a mass of writing so great that it stood some three feet high. One day he decided to publish what he had written. He took it all to a publisher. Now Proust may have been the greatest psychological writer France has ever had; but in this particular instance his judgment was very bad. The publisher took one look at this vast pile of work, and cried a hasty "No." So Proust went home. Being a man of means he published the first volume of his work himself. It was a success. Instantly the publishers were at his feet. And to-day Proust is the most discussed writer in France. His "Swan's Way" has been well translated in English. But there are some of his later books which deal with matters which make it questionable if they will be translated.

THOUGH the young intellectuals are inclined to neglect Anatole France, some of them even claiming he was vastly overrated, the interest in France among the general reading public is far from waning. I stood in front of a book-shop on the Boulevard St. Germain the other day, and counted ten different titles of new books all dealing upon various phases of France. None of these have as yet been translated, so it is useless to take up space with their titles and their authors; but for the most part they were straight biography, telling of the different writers' observations on France, of his queer actions, his biting conversation, his irony, and his tragic despair. "No one was ever as sad as I," France has said time and again. And yet France loved life, particularly the amorous side of life. As one witty writer recently remarked: "When France was not playing amorously with words, he was attending assignations."

Interest in the biography, particularly modern biographies, is very

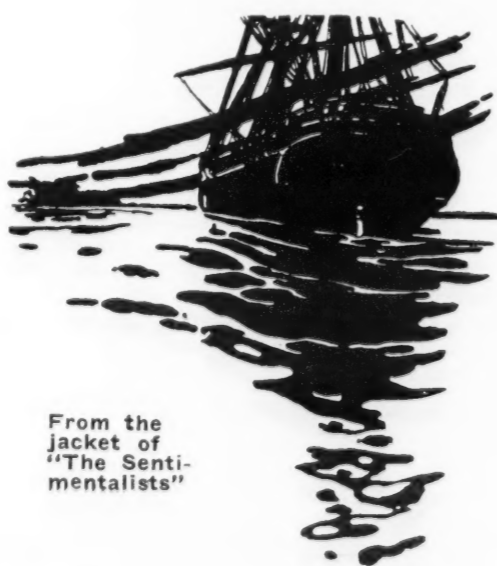
strong at the present time among the French. This interest is not confined to the intellectuals. The common people too have their heroes, and must have books about them. The best seller has been Charlie Chaplin, whose story published under the typically French title of "The Passions of Charles Chaplin" has sold 50,000 copies in the last six months. The life of another man, which in book form will probably soon far surpass the sale of Chaplin, is that of Lindbergh. A work entitled "Lindbergh's Gallop Across The Sea," by Jacques Mortane, reached a sale of 20,000 copies within six weeks of its issue. And there is very little in it, except the psychological appeal of the daring flier's name. Even the story of his life as syndicated in the American newspapers was translated and has sold 12,000 copies. From a literary point of view, neither of these books has any value, largely because Lindbergh, despite the magnificence of his flight, has not much of a life story out of which a book could be made. But he epitomized the old fairy story of the magic carpet, and caught the fancy of the world. Thus it is that anything published about him will find buyers for a time.

THE most colorful personality in Paris to-day, and I intended no pun, when I wrote the word, is Josephine Baker, the negro dancer, whose life story just appeared in book form a few days ago. Born in a slum in St. Louis, she got into musical comedy as a chorus girl in a colored troupe in New York, created a furore, and later came to Paris. At the age of twenty-one (this is her statement of her age, though undoubtedly she is very young) she is the rage of Paris, and this summer married an Italian count. The story of her life is not a great biography, but it has in it something of her amazing personality, which has made her the most talked-of artist in Europe in the last six months. Josephine dances naked at the Folies Bergeres. But mere nakedness will bring no one fame, particularly in Paris, where nightly hundreds of undraped women grace the stage of every musical hall. No, Josephine is a great artist, but she has to be seen to be appreciated.

A biography of a very different nature is the recent publication of the true journal of Amiel. "Amiel's Journal," as translated by Mrs. Humphrey Ward, has long been a much discussed book in English reading circles. When he died there were some 11,000 pages of original manuscript which he left to the care of a middle-aged spinster lady of Puritan tendencies. This lady, it now appears, rigidly edited out a great deal of matter which did not meet with her approval. Fortunately she did not destroy the original. And now in a new two-volume edition we have the true Amiel, a very different person, but more interesting than the one the lady allowed to be first presented to us.

As for modern French fiction, the enormous success of the works of Maurice Dekobrah seems convincing proof that the great general reading public are attracted by the inane and highly suggestive. His books are that type without anything fine in style or psychology to make forgivable the tainted passages. Yet they sell by the hundreds of thousands. His "Madonna of the Sleeping Cars" has been translated into fifteen languages, including the English. You can get it at your bookseller's and see if your judgment agrees with mine.

But men will write books; and the Seine still flows through Paris.



From the jacket of "The Sentimentalists"



O-TSUKI-SAMA
(Most Venerable Lady Moon), decoration from "The Honorable Picnic."

The Oriental Bouquet is Strong

"Sun and Moon" by Vincent H. Gowen; Little, Brown-Gundy, Toronto; 340 pages; \$2.

"The Honorable Picnic" by Thomas Raucat (translated by Leonard Cline), Viking-Irwin, Toronto; 319 pages; \$2.50.

Reviewed by Madge Macbeth.

THESE two books, differing so widely in subject, style and treatment, have at least one point in common; they translate the reader far from a familiar Western world to an always-mysterious East—they saturate him with a feeling of the Orient, making him on the one hand an intimate of little-known conditions in China, and on the other, Japan.

"Sun and Moon" is an absorbing and illuminating novel; a powerful argument against the mating of white and yellow races. Timothy Herrick, a widower with two children, resigns his fine post in Peking, forsakes the English colony and adopts the life of a wealthy Chinese gentleman. A native wife and four concubines serve to promote the illusion. Herrick is something of a scholar and strives for that peace which is the reward of philosophic minds. The flesh being strong, however, and the spirit weak, he succumbs to drugs and debauchery and becomes a pitiable wreck.

There is much talk of concubines and allied subjects; there is frank, unequivocal speaking. Meanwhile, the extraordinary establishment seethes with intrigue, directed mainly against Nancy, the English girl (who thinks she is Chinese), the oldest of Herrick's children.

Incapable of handling a complicated situation, he offers her to an Englishman and is refused because of impossible conditions imposed. A Chinese husband, then, seems the only refuge for the girl, since Herrick has fore-sworn all that was English. The description of that marriage to a man who didn't want her should deter any Western girl from committing a like indiscretion. Nancy's deliverance comes unexpectedly from her husband's fierce old grandmother, who contrives on her death-bed to ensure the girl's freedom. A happy ending is indicated.

"The Honorable Picnic" is a delightful volume; spicy, piquant, exquisitely amusing. There is laughter in every paragraph, a tonic in every situation. A Swiss, thoughtfully leaving his family in Geneva, goes to Tokio as "Delegate Extraordinary of the Commission of Social Ethics of the Bureau of the League of Nations!" His investigations are confined with conscientious vehemence to young persons of the feminine gender. At an Exposition, he persuades a girl to meet him at a suburban hotel, supplying her with funds for her journey. Agreeable anticipation of this romance is interrupted by a Japanese business friend who, overhearing the arrangement, insists that he will be host at this picnic to the honorable foreigner.

Thereafter, you have intrigue in its essence. The girl invites two friends to accompany her; one, a matron with a baby. The host gathers several native gentlemen to honor his guest. The guest, referred to in the book as seducer, deliberately misses his host's train, and in turn is chagrined by seeing his pretty lady miss the one in which he was travelling. He arrives at the hotel to be trapped, after all. There is a tepid bath for him (temp. 113°) during which he is served by attentive young women. There is an interminable banquet, while the pretty lady, arrived at last, waits. There is a reunion under the eye of a geisha engaged by the thoughtful host for captivating purposes. But just as the love scene is progressing tumultuously,

a telephone message calls the pretty lady back to Tokio, leaving the geisha in her place, to earn a much-coveted camera. The ending, characteristically Oriental, is exquisitely done. Its tragedy cannot dim the royal comic splendour of the preceding pages. All memory is gay.

At the same time, neither of these books can be conscientiously recommended to persons who, distorting the reflection of life, contend that there are matters unsuited to the uses of fiction.

A Cross Section of An Era

"The Grandmothers" by Glenway Wescott; Harper-Musson, Toronto; 388 pages; \$2.

Reviewed by J. L. Rutledge.

IT IS rather surprising to learn that "The Grandmothers" won the Harper Prize Novel Contest for 1927-28. The surprise is not because of any lack of merit, but because one would naturally expect the lot to have fallen on some volume that clung more closely to the accepted forms of novel structure. In this novel these things are lacking. There is no connected sequence of events, no continuity of action, no motivating thought.

The story, if such it may be called, is the record of a life—of many lives—a record poignant and arresting in its power and simplicity. It is held together by the thin thread of family relationship, the fact that it might all have come within the purview of the grandson of to-day.

In a memorandum for the guidance of the reader that precedes the story it is stated: "Henry Tower had four brothers and one sister: Harrison, John, Leander, Hilary and Nancy." It is about these six characters, their wives and husbands, their sons and daughters, and even their grandchildren that the story moves, spreading out in a widening axis from that old home in Wisconsin, that was a lodestone for them all. About it cling great hopes, tragic disillusionment, passionate loves and unexplainable hatreds, and sometimes, creeping through, a serene steadfast joy.

There has been no effort to weave this tale into a swift moving story. It is nothing of the kind. It moves by slow and easy stages, a picture of this and that member of the family. Even the connection between them is sometimes difficult to follow, so that the memorandum of relationships is a necessary part of the book. There are, indeed, reasons enough why this story might be tiresome. It is diffused and disjointed, when compared with the average run of novels. It lacks, almost entirely, the story quality, or perhaps it might be more truly said that it lacks the one-story quality; for this is a composite picture, and it is composite in its structure—the story of many lives. But the amazing fact remains that, for all the unaccustomed method of its telling, it is not tiresome, but of keen and arresting interest. It bears within itself that inescapable conviction that it is not a thing of ink and paper, but of blood and bone and nerves and sinews.

There is a quiet power in the telling that lends to these scenes and peoples and occurrences, that only at times touch the dramatic, the vivid quality of lifelikeness. It is the picture of an era now passing, a vivid cross-section of the lives of one family, with their various emotions and desires and hopes and fears. Out of a maze of books that will probably be more widely read, it stands as a shining record, a true and vivid picture, the more wonderful because of that unalterable conviction of its truth. It is a book that is very well worth the reading.

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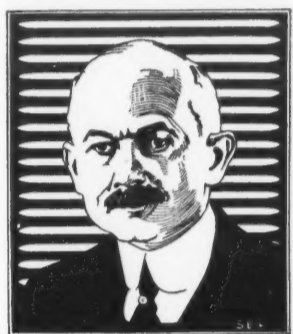
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Judge Lindsey

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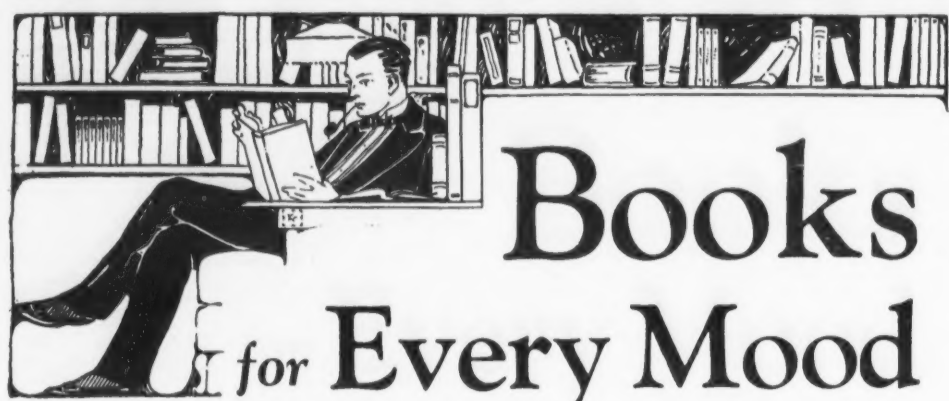
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The Happy Socialist

"Oil" by Upton Sinclair; A. & C. Boni-Irwin, Toronto; 527 pages; \$2.50.
 Reviewed by Douglas MacKay.

IT SHOULD always be remembered that Upton Sinclair is a man with a fervent faith in socialism. He has written with gusto denouncing the press in general, organized religion, and the universities of America. The books covering these subjects were "The Brass Check," "The Profits of Religion" and "The Goose Step." "Oil" is fiction based on that spectacular industry in California.

It is a long novel and rambles over the whole field of love and hate, speculation and graft, capital and industry. Unlike most of the propagandists in his cause, Mr. Sinclair is able to see a certain amount of the glamor in industry. In the early pages of the book particularly, the rugged, sporting elements of the oil game are really well portrayed, and there are pictures of great fleets of motor trucks rushing derricks and supplies into new fields, and excellent descriptions of the tension among the crew as the drilling pushes down into oil sands. The jargon of the industry has been mastered and woven into the tale in a manner that gives one the experience of listening in on the shop talk of oil men.

Mr. Sinclair has also succeeded in depicting several of the many forms of religious mania which flourish like jungle vegetation under the brilliant California sun. The unpleasant perversions and the gaudiness of Hollywood have not been overlooked. In fact the atmosphere created is very convincing, but the book rambles on and on, and character after character is dragged into the tale without any apparent purpose. It might be argued that Tolstoy could bring three hundred characters into a novel which never lost its continuity and that life itself was a vast conglomeration of unrelated character contacts, but Mr. Sinclair is not Tolstoy and the most satisfying novels of to-day are neatly knit narratives.

As for the story itself, it is an account of a father and son. The parent is a genial, likeable self-made oil king, whose ability to buy up officials is only equalled by his driving force. He loves his son, whose observations and education lead him among the Reds. The two remain friends and the father even supplies funds for the son's socialist endeavors. The boy wanders through the hands of a series of immoral women into marriage with a comrade in a potential revolution, and there is a pretty Internationale fade-out. It's really not a bad yarn—and besides it contains a lot of information about oil.

Let's Tax Respectability

"Respectability" by Bohun Lynch; Cape Nelson, Toronto; 349 pages; \$2.
 Reviewed by B. K. Sandwell.

THERE is evidently much in common between respectability and wealth, apart altogether from the fact that they tend to hunt in couples. Much reading of modern fiction and some study of contemporary life have alike convinced me that both respectability and wealth are bad things to inherit. A deep-seated instinct tells me also that, although I have never achieved either of them, they are probably quite good things to achieve for oneself. Society appears to recognize the undesirability of inherited wealth by taxing it as savagely as possible. Why not help the poor inheritor of respectability by

relieving him of some of his equally burdensome inheritance?

Esther Wade would have been quite all right if she had not inherited the accumulation of several generations in the form of a particularly sticky British respectability, and equally so if she had had the strength of character to chuck the whole inheritance out the back door. All that the respectability did for her was to get her married, much against her will, to a very respectable and very beastly gentleman who belonged to a county family and held a county championship for brandy-drinking. She did make one effort to chuck the inheritance out, for she ran away from her husband with a nice young scapegrace brother of Lord Orgrave; she had a daughter by the scapegrace, and then respectability clutched her back and mercifully killed her. The best part of the novel deals with the career of the illegitimate daughter. The psychological position of an illegitimate orphan girl, brought up in her mother's intensely respectable family, is not without interest even in these easy-going post-war days, and Mr. Lynch has studied it with care.

The book contains two of the most revolting characters in modern fiction: Millicent, the selfish sister of Esther, who takes charge of the child, and Lord Orgrave, a sort of British Comstock. The subsequent deterioration of Lord Orgrave into an elderly sensualist of the most degraded kind is probably quite in accordance with the science of abnormal psychology, but somehow fails to present the aspect of tragic justice. Mr. Lynch has some exquisite phrases; for example, when the illegitimate daughter is being properly impressed by the respectable relatives with a sense of her illegitimacy he writes: "Already she had learned, as it were, to enjoy a staler egg than a healthy woman ought to."

An Elizabethan Romance

"The Kingdom of the Sun" by A. M. Stephen; Dent, Toronto; 285 pages; \$2.
 Reviewed by Jean Graham.

TO Master Richard Anson was granted the high privilege of sailing under Sir Francis Drake in 1577 when the "Golden Hind" left Plymouth Sound on a voyage of adventure and discovery. Master Richard has been bereaved of his young wife, and, on the eve of his sailing, Kate-o'-the-Mill, who has a reputation for prophecy, tells him that in the Kingdom of the Sun he will find his love again. Westward the ships sails, beyond the Indies and through the Spanish Main. A ship is captured, and on her is found a fair prisoner, the Princess Auria, whose mother was an Englishwoman. This pagan Princess is acknowledged ruler by the Salish Indians, and it is undoubted that she possesses occult power and a knowledge of mystic rites beyond ordinary lore.

Her blonde beauty excites awed admiration among both Indians and Spaniards and Drake assures her of English protection. From the first she has been attracted to Master Richard, who finds her the realization of all his hopes and fancies. He longs to know the mystic rites with which she is so familiar and to partake of her knowledge of the unseen. Disaster and shipwreck befall the vessel and Richard finds himself in the hands of the Haidas, enemies of the Salish tribe. He has the misfortune to attract the attention of an Indian girl whose father is high in the councils of the tribe, and this dusky-skinned damsel proves a jealous and violent-tempered



FROM "TRAVELLERS' TALES" BY H. C. ADAMS.



A. M. STEPHEN

creature who is furious when she discovers Richard's love for his fair-haired princess.

There are desperate encounters between the tribes and Richard has a revelation of the savage cruelty of which the Pacific warriors are capable. By this time he has reached the North Pacific, where the vastness of the forests and the towering height of the mountains deeply impress the English adventurer. In that country of magnificent spaces the drama reaches its final act and Auria proves that she is a ruler, indeed, while to Richard comes the supreme revelation:

He knew, as the spirit in man knows, that all Life was One, the Reality, of which we are but the passing shadows.

Man Under the Microscope

"The Nature of Man" by George A. Dorsey, Ph.D.; Harper-Musson, Toronto; 82 pages; \$1.

Reviewed by D. M. Le Bourdais.

DR. GEORGE A. DORSEY is a behaviorist. "We . . . need to observe man in his . . . forms of behavior before we can know him and describe him in terms which have standing in any court of science," he contends. "We must try to observe man as an astronomer observes stars." He holds that "the nature of man is what is known of man"; that "this knowledge has not been gained through speculation nor by revelation from on high, but by observation—in the field, in the street, in the laboratory, in sickness and in health, in life and in death, from the fertilization of the ovum to birth, from the cradle to the grave, and from past times to the present." He suggests as tenable hypotheses "that little is known of the laws of physical inheritance and nothing of so-called mental inheritance; and that there is no inherent virtue in this or that race; that 'thinking' is talking to ourselves; and that we have no 'mind' at all and know nothing of 'souls' or creators'."

He writes for the intelligent layman, but the specialist may also read with profit. It is not so long, as human history goes, since knowledge and learning were the exclusive prerogatives of the few. The realms of religion, medicine, government, were held to be beyond the comprehension of the common man. The vast extension of the printed word, universal education and the stimulation which they in combination have given to research, experiment and observation now enable the ordinary individual to understand more about himself and the world in which he lives than it was possible for the wisest man of a few hundred years ago to know.

Yet there are some savants who look with disfavor upon the popularization of scientific information, especially as it applies to man. In justification they point to the great army of pseudo-scientists and charlatans now engaged in the lucrative trade of relieving a gullible public of its money by means of books, magazines and lectures devoted to "psychology," "will-power," "scientific salesmanship," and the like. But the advent of these pests is all the more reason why Dr. Dorsey, formerly Associate Professor of Anthropology at the University of Chicago and Curator of Anthropology at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, and others like him, should write for the general public.

The volume under review, written for Harper's "Things-To-Know Series," is really an abridgment of Dr. Dorsey's, "Why We Behave Like Human Beings," published in 1925. This little book of 82 pages is well worth reading for its own sake, but if it shall serve to introduce to further readers the more comprehensive work, to which it is more in the nature of an introduction

than a sequel, its writing will prove to have been a happy inspiration.

Once Again the West

"The Painted Cliff" by Alex. Philip; Graphic, Ottawa; 213 pages; \$2.

Reviewed by Katherine E. Foster.

IN WRITING "The Painted Cliff" Mr. Alex. Philip has followed a well-proved recipe for the concoction of a "Western Thriller." He has taken one heroine with a "Pale and beautiful face surrounded by an aureole of dark brown hair" with eyes that were like sea-blue wells; one hero of the lean, clean, Englishman type with all the proper heroic attributes; two friends of the hero of the rough diamond variety; one villain, a sinister, "dark-complected" fellow with plenty of money to further his nefarious schemes; a beautiful Indian maiden; and various other characters who are necessary to the unfolding of the plot. He has carried them through a series of thrilling adventures to the inevitable happy ending.

The result is on the whole satisfactory. The plot is well constructed though smacking strongly of the movie scenario. There are, however, several episodes which tax my credulity rather severely, notably when the two prospectors adopt Peter as their mascot, and on the strength of a very brief acquaintance flourish samples of gold before him. Of course this may be mere personal prejudice on my part, resulting from ignorance of the West "Where men are men, etc.," and where Human Nature is possibly more expansive and unsuspicious than it is in the more sophisticated East.

Mr. Philip writes an easy journalese and displays the journalist's fondness of the superlative and of the stock



DALE COLLINS

adjective and his tendency towards careless phraseology.

"The Painted Cliff" will please that large section of the reading Public which likes "A good exciting Western story," and which is not fastidious about literary style or strict verisimilitude.

Rockaby, Baby

"The Sentimentalists" by Dale Collins; Little, Brown-Gundy, Toronto; 319 pages; \$2.

Reviewed by Aileen Garland.

IN "The Sentimentalists" Dale Collins presents a romantic yarn of the Eastern tropical seas similar in type to his earlier successes, "Ordeal" and "The Haven." The theme is that we are all sentimentalists at heart . . . Undoubtedly sentiment plays queer tricks upon the people of the story. A canoe carrying a white baby bumps into the ship of the roughest, gruffest captain on the Malay coast. Because the baby cries at sight of him the captain feels that he must restore his authority by looking after the child himself. He decides to adopt it and calls it Samuel, rejecting the more obvious Moses because of his antipathy to the Jews.

When he was looking for someone to take care of Samuel he met Tina. Tina knew all about men. In her past there had been many men, including a soldier-husband who had disappeared when the war was over. There had been, too, a middle-aged man who had paid her passage East, and another who had given her a valuable ring, both of whom she had cheated of their hoped-for rewards. She was on the brink of definitely entering the oldest and least honored of the professions open to women when Captain Whelan asked her to be governess to Samuel.

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She liked the Captain. "He looked like some broad joke perpetrated by nature weary of the little humors of making ordinary men." So she accepted the job.

The complication is provided when Tina sees a young man, apparently very much in need of someone to look after him, and falls in love with him. Three obstacles separate the lovers: Tina's past, her shadowy husband, and Captain Whelan, who is determined to keep Samuel's governorship on the job. The tension is skilfully maintained and the knot cut in an unexpected fashion. By way of good measure, a wife with a sense of humor is provided for Captain Whelan.

The minor characters are exceptionally well depicted: the gallant M. Cuvelier, the evangelical Evan Jones, the pathetic "Halbert" Shaw, the taciturn Mr. Carrington, who spoke in monosyllables except to maintain that astronomy is an exact science. If it strains our credulity to believe that the Captain would build all his hopes and dreams around this derelict baby, or that Tina would give up her prospects of charming trips and trinkets from the men of her acquaintance in order to take care of the infant Samuel, if it is hard to imagine Mrs. Little's subjugation of the Captain—we have only to remember that all this is taking place "somewhere East of Suez" where anything may happen.

Sacred and Profane Love

"The Deep End" by Patrick Miller; Cape-Nelson, Toronto; 318 pages; \$2.

Reviewed by Evelyn Tufts.

THERE seems to be more or less mystery surrounding the identity of Patrick Miller, author of *The Deep End*, a novel bearing the newly prescribed publishers' hyphen which will in future distinguish all hands-across-the-sea productions. His Canadian publishers can give no information about him except a hint that "Patrick Miller" is a pseudonym. His style and diction suggest the Irish school, a style originally better adapted to being spoken and sung than written and read. His phrasing is smooth enough orally, but on the whole makes disjointed reading. The book is dignified and sincere throughout with no hint of the vulgar or the meretricious.

"The Deep End" is a study of the perplexities that beset a man's soul when he tries to harmonize the aesthetic ideal in love with the actual experience. Hardy Stopford yearns for the living waters even as he is about to drink the ruby wine. The odd perversities of behavior by which he denies himself the very necessities of his emotional life fill one with astonishment. The lady in the case is Bridget Haydon, an industrial psychologist, who studies "output" in Lord Webley's factories. Hardy, returning to England from archaeological research in El Wahid, meets Bridget at an illustrated lecture. Bridget has brains, and a terrible hat. She is vital and keen and aware of life. But Hardy's inhibitions—"those idiot denials" as Christopher Morley calls them—come between. His fear of disappointment is as great as his need of peace. "There might be something intolerable, after," he says. He wants, one infers, another Deirdre. "The white flame and the red flame, wisdom and loveliness" combined. And Bridget's flat is untidy, and her new hat is a flop. So the conflict between ideal and real goes on for three hundred pages, and one gets rather bored before "the man in him guarding the woman in her" is finally replaced by the man "able to set her"—and the weary reader—"free."

It is an old, old quest, this seeking immortal moods in mortal desires, a divine love in sexual passion. It provides an arresting theme in these days of casual matings and partings, of Iris Marches and Brett Ashleys. Those who have experienced this conflict between flesh and spirit, and are concerned with the essences of things rather than with things themselves, will appreciate the author's intent. But what the whole thing lacks is the stray shaft of satire, the touch of humor, which would have served to lighten its deadly seriousness a little. A more ironical approach to Hardy's problem would have been preferable. A dash of the Cabell manner, for instance, would have redeemed the book from dullness. Mr. Miller takes himself and his hero much too seriously. The result makes rather stupid reading.

Poetic France

"The French Poets of the Twentieth Century" an Anthology chosen by L. E. Kastner, Litt.D.; Dent, Toronto; 281 pages; \$2.25.

Reviewed by Frank Oliver Call.

THE students of contemporary French poetry have long been waiting for such a book as this. Compact, comprehensive and scholarly, it is the most admirable compilation that has recently appeared. Fifty poets are represented, most of them quite adequately, the whole anthology containing two hundred and twenty poems by living writers, or in a few cases by writers who have died within recent years. The selections from each poet are prefaced by a biographical sketch and a criticism, or appreciation rather, for the anthologist naturally chooses what he likes best, and in the wide field that Dr. Kastner has before him the choice is practically unlimited. The compiler says:

"It has been my endeavor to bring to the notice of the English public some of the treasures which the French lyric of today offers so prodigally. Though I would not go so far as to assert that the one indispensable quality of an anthology is that it should be attuned to the poetic instinct of a nation for which it is designed, I have not lost sight of the needs of the English reader in preparing my selections."

The anthologist has well succeeded in his purpose. In an excellent introduction written in English he traces the main currents of French poetry. Starting with the Parnassians and Symbolists he follows the course of lyric poetry on its adventurous way, showing how it has fared at the hands of the disciples of Cubisme, Dadaisme and Surrealisme and all the other "ismes" that have afflicted French poetry. What strikes one particularly in this anthol-



IRVING SUPPORTS SHAKESPEARE
From "Cues and Curtain Calls".

ogy is the large number of poets writing on religious and rural themes, and the small effect which the Great War apparently has had upon the poetry of France. Irreligious Paris has little or no place here. Among the poets represented one finds all the established favourites such as Paul Claudel, Francis Jammes, Paul Fort, and the rest; but I, for one, am grateful to the anthologist for calling attention to poets that are comparatively unknown to English readers such as Paul Harel and Jules Romains. Perhaps, however, it would have been wiser to omit altogether from the anthology such an essentially dramatic poet as Rostand, for even his inimitable "Ballade du Duel," when separated from its setting, fails to give an adequate idea of the poet's genius. Altogether, this is a book to be commended both to the general reader and to the student of French literature.

Modern Youth and The Church

"God and the Groceryman" by Harold Bell Wright; Appleton-Ryerson, Toronto; 360 pages; \$2.

Reviewed by Leonora McNeilly.

THE revolt of modern youth against the Church is very vividly portrayed in Harold Bell Wright's latest book, "God and the Groceryman." The keynote of the narrative is struck with a vigor that is startling in its attack upon denominationalism with its hundred and eighty-three organizations carrying in their wake an appalling expenditure, an increasing rivalry with its inevitable bizarre methods of



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speeding up membership, and a ceaseless scramble to keep alive the tenets of denominational faith rather than the simple Faith upon which Christianity was founded, resulting in an unrest and dissatisfaction with this spiritual husk which furnishes the story's atmosphere.

Around this unrest is woven the theme, its bearing upon the lives of five representative families of the City of Westover being demonstrated in a striking sequence of events wherein the groceryman's premonition of impending disaster, his wife's waning interest in things religious superceded by a kindling of interest in things cultural as epitomized in a literary amorist, the subsequent alienation of the young people from the church in which they had honestly sought guidance, and inately honest little Davie Watson's forced recourse to Jean Valjean methods of supplementing the family budget, all lead up to a dramatic climax.

In this climax, two very human, modern, and loveable characters stand out prominently, the groceryman's daughter Gloria and her lover Jack Ellory, who wade out of this sea of denominationalism and are carried by strong currents to the broad river where, falling in behind a let's-eat-drink-and-be-merry crowd, they are caught in the undertow.

Swiftly follows the denouement in the plunging to the rescue of Dan Matthews, an old and much loved character, who, stripping the Word of all its trappings, presents it in a beautiful ecclesiastical edifice whose operation upon a unique business basis enables the gospel to be preached without fear or favour.

The character delineation is good, the reader's interest is held throughout, and while the plans drawn up for a corrective church may be viewed only as a beautiful theoretical masterpiece, I would strongly recommend a perusal of the book not only for its plot interest, enhanced by engaging statistics, but in order that each reader may constitute himself a juror in the rendering of a fair verdict in this arraignment of the Church by modern Youth.

Anecdotes Without Malice

"Cues and Curtain Calls" by H. Chance Newton; Bodley Head-Macmillan, Toronto; 306 pages, illustrated; \$3.75.

Reviewed by J. L. Charlesworth.

A BENEVOLENT raconteur is Mr. Newton, who, under the pen-name, "Carados," has been contributing stage gossip and criticism to "The Referee" since the foundation of that paper nearly fifty years ago. His work in that connection, as well as in his other professions of actor and playwright, has brought him into close touch with all of the leading and many of the minor figures of the London stage. He must know many "inside stories" of their lives, but his anecdotes, while good and mostly new, are remarkably free from the "now-it-can-be-told" malice which flavours so many modern books of reminiscences.

Of Mr. Newton's numerous *dramatis personae* Sir Henry Irving is the outstanding hero. Deservedly so, for he was great both as a man and as an actor. The author tells how a Court Official informed Irving that he was to be presented to Queen Victoria, but that the Queen wished the matter kept secret, because other actors, such as

Arthur Roberts and John Toole (noted comedians of the day) might feel that they also should be honoured. Irving was indignant and gave the official a message, which probably was not delivered verbatim to the Queen. It concluded with these words:—

And also kindly tell Her Majesty that when I was a poor young struggling actor, tramping from town to town in search of engagements, and meeting only with scornful rebuffs and bitter disappointments, and indeed in terrible straits to earn my bread, Mr. Toole found me, befriended me, gave me work, rescued me from want and inspired me with hope and courage, and never left me till he saw me well on the road to prosperity—



HAROLD BELL WRIGHT

and, may I add, something very much like honour.

"And so, my dear Sir —, if a glorious friend and splendid fellow like dear old Johnnie Toole isn't worthy of being presented to Her Gracious Majesty, I'm damned well sure Henry Irving isn't—so I wish you good-day."

Shortly afterwards Irving was knighted. Several stories illustrate Tree's wit. One is of a young star actress who wanted more prominence in the billing. "I want," said she, "to be announced thus: 'Sir Herbert Tree and Miss—,'" "Yes, my dear child," retorted the Chief, "but why 'and'? Why not 'but'?"

Equally good was his answer to a Cockney low comedian who also wanted the "and." "Alas! my dear friend," replied Tree, "how can I do so? You know it is 'ard to give the 'and where the Art can never be!"

Mr. Newton's chapters have evidently appeared as separate articles and a careful revision of them would have eliminated one fault, namely, that of repeating the same story in different connections. Still, this fault is not serious, and all his stories are well worth repeating.

The Living Aztek

"Mornings in Mexico" by D. H. Lawrence; Knopf-Macmillan, Toronto; 189 pages; \$2.50.

Reviewed by F. P. Grove.

THIS is a typical Knopf book; but for once it is not only apparently but really well printed. Thus I found only one misprint. But why must a book of 189 pages (padded) cost \$2.50?

As for the text, it is worth a great deal more. Mr. Lawrence shows us and knows the southern Indian of this continent—that mysterious man of whom we catch so many strange glimpses in Belt's "Nicaragua"; and he makes the most of the ironic contrast between white man and red man, both looking at each other and not understanding, much less approving. Happily he does so without siding with either. Rosalino, who lives contentedly among the whites but is seized with nostalgia when he visits once more, in the white people's company, a typical hill town, purely Indian, is decidedly a figure. The sketch, "Market Day," takes us with sudden poignancy into the secret which underlies customs as alien to us as that of bargaining in making a purchase. Dishonesty? Not at all! Desire for prolonging a human contact. But perhaps the sketch, "Indians and Entertainment," carries the palm, opening as it does a glimpse into the religious consciousness of the red man which is as convincing as it is striking. No better argument against missions has ever been written, though it is not meant as such.

Six of these eight sketches deal with that hidden Mexico which no tourist ever sees; one takes us to Arizona; a last one, revealingly, to the Mediterranean. There is no attempt at sentimental falsification; and there is many a felicitous phrase, as that of "the town that blows the bubbles of its church-domes above the stagnant green of trees"—or this one, "Up scrambles the car, on all its four legs, like a black beetle"—or, finally, this one, "It is a



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parched, grey country of snakes and eagles, pitched up against the sky."

The white man hastens and hurries, talks and reads. Does he live? The Indian has no motor car, no motor road. He, too, hurries, sometimes—when he is after human contact, on the way to that market which is specially invented to supply the need. But first of all he lives his own life, not that of others. I mean, of course, the southern Indian who was "converted" by the Roman priests; for they were content to give old meanings a new form. In the north, where we give old forms a new meaning, Protestantism could do nothing but eradicate the aborigines.

Altogether, a book, not great, but pleasing and preeminently worth reading.

The Romance of Venice

"The Seven Ages of Venice" by C. Marshall Smith; Blackie, Toronto; 230 pages; illustrated; \$3.25.

Reviewed by Margaret D. Stewart.

IT IS universally recognized that anecdote lingers in the mind when bare facts are forgotten. We remember Robert the Bruce's spider, but we are not all certain of the why and when of Robert the Bruce's flight. In "The Seven Ages of Venice" we are given information interesting in itself and made still more so by the author's treatment of his material. Mr. Smith calls his book "A Romantic Rendering of Venetian History," and thereby



"A thin, rather plain young man (he admits this joyfully), and he has to keep body and soul together on a dietry a little better than you get in a workhouse."

FROM "THIS ENGLAND" BY
EDGAR WALLACE

evades the historian's obligation to be impartial. The scientific historian presents facts chronologically, the romantic emphasizes the dramatic. The author has frankly treated Venice as the heroine of his story; he extols her virtues and defends her faults, when that is possible without distorting facts. In cases where historians disagree he chooses the more romantic version of the affair.

The book is divided into seven parts, following the plan of Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of Man." It begins with the founding of Venice by refugees from the Venetian plain, follows her growth to the pinnacle of her wealth and fame at the end of the fourteenth century, and reluctantly chronicles her decline. The largest part of the book is devoted to the Soldier Age and the Justice Age, times of conquest, both military and mercantile, times of wealth, statesmanship and art. We are given the story of that remarkable government, whose officials received no payment, under which the individual was completely subservient to the state, which in spite of extraordinary safeguards against corruption became a hive of venality that produced some of the most picturesque scoundrels in Europe. The Doges are pictured, first in their glory as autocrats, some of them magnificent leaders of men; later with all the trappings of power, but in reality mere figureheads, with less personal liberty than a common citizen. The famous and colourful winter-long carnivals come when Venice is no longer a European power, and her people turn to frivolity after centuries of accomplishment. The sinister Council of Ten stalks through the pages.

The book is eminently suited to the casual reader. It is not designed for the advanced scholar. It contains an admirable fund of information, but it steers away from any lengthy examination of causes or motives. The style is

very lucid, tending at times to self-consciousness. It is generously and attractively illustrated.

A Canadian Romance

"Thetis Saxon" by George Frederick Clarke; Longmans, Green, Toronto; 286 pages; \$2.

Reviewed by E. M. Pope.

PROBABLY in no other country in the world is the subject of mixed marriages of more absorbing interest than in this land of ours, where creeds and nationalities innumerable exist in friendly contact side by side. It is the Thetis Saxons of this world who find the solution to the problem.

In a bungalow on the banks of the St. John River the motherless Thetis grows up under the tutelage of her adoring father, artist, dreamer, history-lover of prodigious memory; according to his daughter, "the most wonderful man in the world"; according to the youngsters of the neighborhood, "a bloomin' nut"; which goes to show without further comment that he is a character worth knowing. Imbibing knowledge from this wonder-man Thetis lives in the shadowy past and peoples her world with dream duchesses and knights of chivalry, until the advent of Dain Oates, an ambitious youth and potential empire builder; then Thetis drops precipitously from her flights of fancy to the practical every-day world; thenceforth she is dedicated in her inmost soul to the furtherance of Dain's ambitions. The web of romance has closed about them when the question of religious conviction thrusts its bogey head between them. Before that question is answered the iron has entered deeply into Thetis' soul.

Encircling this little group of three and influencing them for good or ill are several whose characters stand out clear cut as cameo from the pages of the story. Miss Arabella Jenkins, the recluse, from her dying bed gives her message to humanity: "It's a mistake to think you can get along without the companionship of your kind. You can't, you first frizzle up and die—if not your body, the soul of you." Jason Stanley, scientist, years older than Thetis, her father's crony, comes nigh to wrecking the girl's happiness by his too ardent love and devotion. Dick, the young musician, a victim of unrequited love, evokes the reader's sympathy from the first. The worldly Sampson family is very true to life; and last, but not least, is the inimitable Mrs. Pritchard, "char-lady," comical in her earnestness, changing her religious beliefs as she changes her clothes, ever striving for something more spiritually satisfying.

The story appeals through its charming simplicity and the clever solution of its problem. For its motif we may quote Thetis' own words: "That's all it needs to make life Heaven—a little conceded, a little given, a full realization that everyone has a right to his own point of view."

All Sorts and Conditions of Men

"This England" by Edgar Wallace; Hodder & Stoughton-Musson, Toronto; 247 pages, illustrated with 20 drawings by Bert Thomas; \$2.50.

Reviewed by Ada Stuart Richards.

"LITTLE bits of observation and experience," says Mr. Wallace of these twenty little sketches from life reprinted from the "Morning Post," London, and that about sums up the book. This volume has nothing of the fascinating crime-mystery atmosphere

"It's a pretty hard life, farmin'. I don't know how these farm labourers stick it. No life, no cinema, nothin'. Just gettin' up in the mornin' and working all day. Lord love a duck what a life!"



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of the author's well-known stories such as "The Terror"—which, by the way, having been made into a play, is having a very successful run in London—but his characteristic touches of humor appear in every sketch. In such a serious subject as Queen Charlotte's Hospital for mothers, married and unmarried, Mr. Wallace finds the lighter side. The expectant mother interviews the admitting doctor, who takes things very literally: "Are you the pregnant doctor?" she asks. "I am not, thank God," he replies.

And then there is the life of the London "bobby." Singly and unarmed he patrols his beat in the worst districts of the world's greatest city. He is thankful for the newer fashions in women's hats, the small ones that fit close to the head. "Hatpins! Down Lambeth way the women used to use 'em for fightin'." When the American lady asked him why he did not carry firearms, he replied: "Madam, the police don't carry pistols in this country because there's nobody in it



FROM EDGAR WALLACE'S
"THIS ENGLAND" (MUSSON)

that needs shootin'," which may have something in it, for Bill the Burglar remarks:

When you hear of mail vans or post offices being held up by people with revolvers, you can bet the people who did the job are amachers. (Chicago please note.)

Ernest, in the chapter on "Back to the Army," was a real find.

Moppin' up is war, not tanks and aeroplanes. It's fillin' up gaps that counts and fronts is all gaps. The worst thing about soldierin' is that people look down on you. When there's a war on they make a fuss of you all right, but now the ruddy war's over they treat you like dirt and won't let their daughters go a-strollin' with you down dark and draughty lanes.

And of the women of England, fourteen-year-old Molly, whose father was killed early in the war, remarks:

The great point is, as Munnie says, that we must get used to the idea that we are the "crashed generation," and we've got to sit tight and wipe ourselves out and work for the next. The average decent English working woman prefers being "crashed" to being a "poor brave thing."

To the reader familiar with England some of these little sketches may seem rather obvious, but he who does not know the "tight little isle" should find them exceedingly interesting.

Discussions on Art

"The A.B.C. of Aesthetics" by Leo Stein; Boni & Liveright-McLean, Toronto; 271 pages; \$3.

Reviewed by Will Staples.

IN THESE latter days it is unfashionable for people to become incredulous. Science encourages us to believe that full revelation of the few remaining unsolved riddles of the Universe awaits us just around the corner, and many of us feel that habits and systems of thought and emotional experience should be reduced commonly to the terms of an exact science, even if only for more accurate tabulation. Thus Mr. Leo Stein sets down the philosophy of the beautiful in a primer for those who desire to know what and where and why are aesthetics.

The sincerity of the author is indicated by his prefacing remark that he is somewhat doubtful if the subject treated really exists, a sincerity the reader will appreciate the more when he has followed Mr. Stein's clear logic and fluent style through twelve chapters of entertaining argument.

After having satisfied us with a definition of what precisely constitutes human intelligence the writer gives some excellent advice in a chapter "On Criticism." This will draw hearty applause from all who labor in the modern world of creative art and be good food for the souls, if not the tempers, of many professional critics. Then he asks us "why good art rather than bad?" and is well-equipped to answer the query by assertions and explanations as delightful and convincing from the standpoint of brilliant studio talk as they are nebulous as a guide to aesthetic thinking for the true artist.

Realizing that such a subject as aesthetics must be handled firmly, if at all, Mr. Stein has adopted a rhythmic presentation of his general ideas upon art by the use of emphatic if not dogmatic statements of truths, half-truths and speculations which beat with more or less regular accentuation through the whole theoretical discussion. But most readers, after fully enjoying these, will fail to recognize them as the framework to carry an important, dominant message that can

be remembered with clarity when seeking to learn an alphabet of aesthetics, recalling how Omar Khayyam:

..... heard great argument
About it and about; but evermore
Came out by the same door as in I went.

War and a Woman

"Sister" by Helen Dore Boylston; Ives Washburn-Irwin, Toronto; 202 pages; \$2.
Reviewed by Douglas MacKay.

A YOUNG American girl, nursing in a British base hospital, kept this diary, which is now published under the title of "Sister." Parts of the record appeared serially in the "Atlantic Monthly," but the publication in book form makes one of the most satisfactory accounts of life in the back areas of Northern France in 1918.

This nursing sister was equipped with an admirably normal mind. She was sensitive to the bleeding procession of human wreckage which passed through the wards; she was apparently efficient, and she enjoyed the inevitable transient devotion of several officers. Moreover she records having had the satisfaction of snubbing a general.

There is a splendid spontaneity about the diary. Each day brings real experience. One night an air raid with an hysterical patient to control. Another night five hundred walking wounded and the quiet drip of blood and the sisters dressing wounds until they faint. It may be a day lying on the hill tops watching the sea and the Archie batteries. Or it is a dinner in the mess of the machine gun school nearby. Leave in London which grows somehow stale toward the last days. And throughout it all there is the atmosphere of mud, drafty tents, red hot stoves, and the tramp, tramp, tramp of heavy-booted men.

Under the stress of great strain brilliant writing flashes up in the diary. March 1918, Fritz had broken through:

Our first warning that the convoys were coming was the low drone of motors — the ambulances winding over the roads in the moonlight. As far as the eye could see they were coming. Just black beetles crawling, scarcely a yard between them, and not a light anywhere. Just as we reached the Administration Hut the first ambulance stopped and we had to wait until the boys were taken out. Ragged and dirty; tin hat still on; wounds patched together anyway, some not even covered. The boys' faces were white and drawn and their eyes glassy from lack of sleep. Some of them were not more than sixteen or seventeen. And they stood, ghastly in the pale light waiting to be told where to go. There were great husky men crying with the pain of gaping wounds and dreadfully swollen, discolored, trench feet, who sank down exhausted the moment they stopped. There were strings of blind boys filing up the road clinging tightly and pitifully to each other's hands. . . . Over it all the shells screamed, the Gothas growled, and the searchlights swept the sky. . . .

This was but one grim episode in the cheery chronicle of love and life and war, but particularly of life.

With Fears for Foes

"A Man Beset" by John Carruthers; Cape-Nelson, Toronto; 351 pages; \$2.
Reviewed by Austin Bothwell.

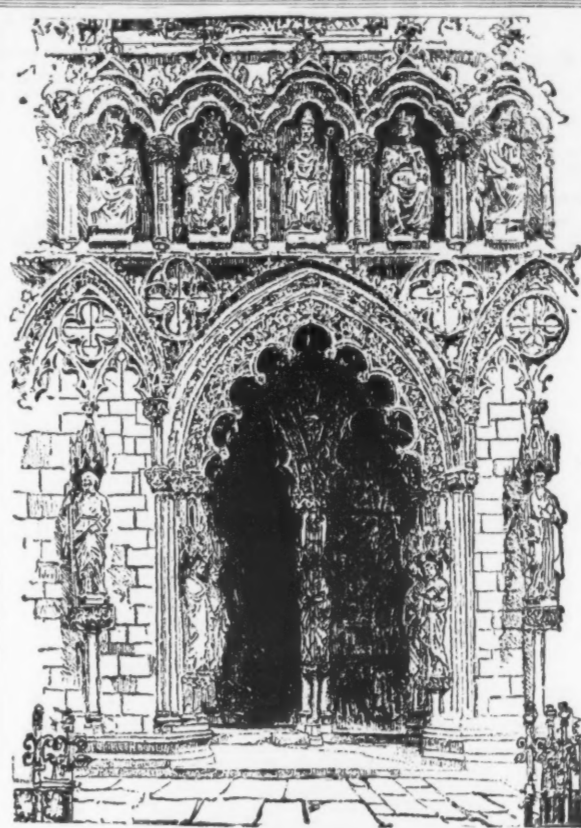
BESET with foes without and fears within is Andrew Erskine Cardonald. Scotch, Presbyterian, predestined, he naturally wins through to self-mastery, equanimity, acceptance. Of less stern stuff he might have gone under, for surely seldom has a man suffered more trials. His foes are those of the household of his own soul; his fears have their origin in the very fineness of his character. Within him is fought the battle Sir Thomas Browne so well describes of "passion against reason, reason against faith, faith against the devil, and his conscience against all."

His fight is along one line. He early gets a "scunner" of women. Inhibition, complex are terms that naturally suggest themselves to-day. Yet they are not strictly applicable, for Cardonald surmounts his "horrible imaginings," which, apparently, those who are ridden by inhibitions never do.

"A Man Beset" is the story of a spiritual pilgrimage, and therefore is the great story, the story of the great novels. The theme then demands in its essayer high powers. These Mr. Carruthers has.

His experience of life is wide. Whether he describes farm life, his hero's university career, his experiences as teacher, his sufferings in gaol, or his exile in China, there is a surety of touch, a certainty of knowledge so that one cannot determine which phase of life is most adequately "done."

Men and women Mr. Carruthers



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knows too, and makes them live. Andrew's father who had his "whig-maleeries" but was essentially a just man, as real as the father of Robert Burns; Father Montgomery of the understanding heart; Rennoldson, the one master of Abbotsrothley, who had more spirit than a mouse ("The curse of English education" he exploded, "is that every damned soul in it is afraid to make a fool of himself")—these are

some of the likable characters.

The style is one of distinction, suited to the occasion. And there are many occasions in this novel so rich in its variety of appeal, in humor and pathos, in intense moment and more relaxed, in wisdom and in levity, in depth for the years and in superficiality for the moment.

It is long since so fine a novel has come out of Scotland.

As You Like It

"Under the Grey Olives" by Marian Keith; McClelland & Stewart, Toronto; 175 pages; \$2.

Reviewed by Margaret D. Stewart.

MARIAN KEITH writes for a public which appreciates wholesome and innocuous novels with plenty of gentle humor and a few moral reflections. Her latest novel, "Under the Grey Olives," is the story of a Canadian's trip through the Holy Land with a party of pilgrims. This is an intensely personal account, far more like a friendly, chatty letter than a conventional novel.

To her public it will appear that the author is most successful in the many descriptive passages, combining a gift for perceiving beauty and a deep appreciation of the religious significance of the country with a keen eye for illuminating details.

Various members of the pilgrimage supply material for light character sketches. The story interest is furnished by a love affair between Marjorie Grey, a Canadian nurse, and a young Canadian in charge of an Armenian orphanage in Jerusalem. Owing to unfortunate circumstances these young people are forced to part indefinitely, but there is every indication that they will be brought together again.

To this reviewer, who is not of that public, this latest gift to Marian Keith's followers is oversentimentalized. It is embellished by frequent references to prominent characters in the Bible, and there is a moral reflection on about every sixth page. The spaces between are occupied by luscious stereotyped adjectival descriptions, whoops for the British flag, high school humor, and a guaranteed sexless romance. The heroine is one of those unselfish souls whose gay smile hides any number of things, and the hero is a noble gent from Varsity with a yen for missionary work. Mrs. Keith does not succeed in making the affair more than a minor tragedy. The lovers' sacrifice is offered with more alacrity than conviction. The dialogue more than once descends to rank sentimentality. Very few girls with Marjorie's alleged sense of humor exclaim "My true knight!"

Two Girls See France

"A Fiddle for Eighteen Pence" by Sybil Ryall; Doran, Toronto; 286 pages; \$2.

Reviewed by Patricia Roberts.

AS A smooth reading book, unobtrusive and not pretending to aim at the spectacular, "A Fiddle For Eighteen Pence" is not disappointing. Its reader need not fear a strain upon the emotions, nor will he find himself tangled in the threads of a very complicated plot. All the way through, however, his interest is sustained by the more or less jaunty manner in which many of the incidents are handled. A touch of humor lends unexpected vivacity to this tale of two adventurous girls.

Nina Linton and Mattie Bird are English girls; the former twenty-seven, the latter some years older. Nina had worked in England for five years for the company of Simson and Pratt, and, having saved up £195, she intends to spend it on a trip on the continent. Being a thoroughly self-confident and energetic young lady, she feels no qualms about setting out on a tour through France, depending entirely upon her tiny touring car and her fair knowledge of the French language to see her through her travels.

Mattie Bird, Nina's very dear friend, whom she finally persuaded to share her adventures, is as fragile and as dainty as her name might imply. Both girls are sensibly temperamental, with a keen appreciation of all that is natural and beautiful.

As one might expect, two girls setting out alone with such an aim are bound to have a variety of adventures; and so their progress through France holds the lively interest of the reader. The book is not a novel so much as a travelogue—history and geography seen through the romantic eyes of these two adventurers with all their ingenuous enthusiasm and their droll sense of humour.

Of course the love element enters into the story. It is not strange that a girl such as Nina Linton should meet, among the rest of her adventures, a very nice foreign gentleman, and succumb at last to the inevitable wedding.

While the book is slight, it is entertaining and instructive.



MARIAN KEITH

A Theory of H. G. Wells

"Meanwhile" by H. G. Wells; Doran, Toronto; 320 pages; \$2.50.

Reviewed by John Lanigan.

MOST students of mathematics, including Mr. H. G. Wells, have played around more or less in that fascinating fairland, the fourth dimension. It is a harmless amusement, somewhat of a mental stimulant, and the basis of some fairly good fiction. Certainly there is no writer who can outdo Mr. Wells when it comes to writing imaginative fiction with a scientific basis; unfortunately it is a variety which he has abandoned.

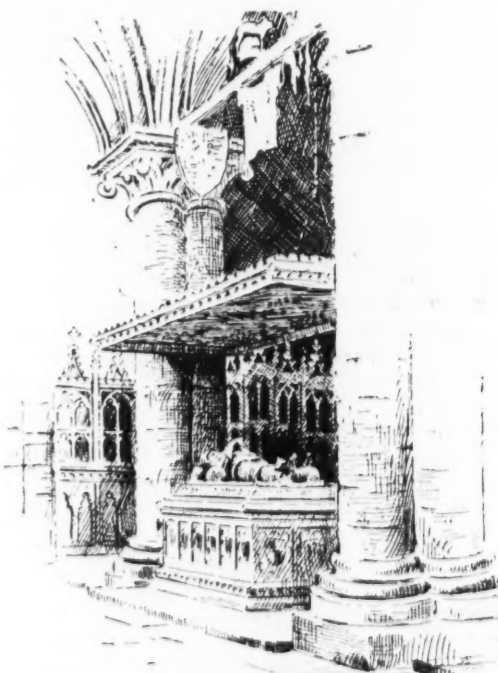
Why talk about it then? For this reason: In this latest book, as in most of his recent novels, Mr. Wells shows an increasing tendency to take what may be called a fourth dimensional attitude towards life. Now it is possible to work out mathematically how certain figures of three dimensions would appear to us if we were to be promoted to the fourth. We could, for instance, see the whole inside and outside of a solid object at once. Nothing in the world as we know it now could be hidden from us. But . . . when it comes to interpreting life from such an imaginative point of view . . . another matter . . . Absurd . . . (those triplicate dots are a useful invention).

"Meanwhile" is an interesting book. It deals with the British General Strike and its reaction on the lives of two intelligent young aristocrats and Mr. Sempack, the inevitable Utopian of Wellsian novels. But because of the author's fourth dimensional attitude characters seem unreal. His explanations of their actions and reactions are plausible, certainly, but continually the doubt recurs: "Are human beings really moved in this way? Or, if they are moved in this way, are they human beings?"

Occasionally there is a flash of the old humour, the old power of characterization. Mrs. McManus, an Ulster nurse, is a joy forever, but her appearances are too infrequent. Her Protestant view of nursing sisters is typical:

Holy they certainly are I allow. But holiness is a full time job, Mrs. Rylands, and it only leaves enough over for nursing as will make a reasonably good amateur. And amateurs they are. So I keep to it I'm a Protestant just to show I'm not that sort. Which is as much as to say if I don't nurse well I'm damned, and there's no excuses.

More of Mrs. McManus and less of Mr. Sempack would give a better balanced, more entertaining novel. As it is, interest must be tinged with regret for the unreturning Bealby, Kipps, Ponderevo and Mr. Polly.



TOMB OF THE BLACK PRINCE
From M. V. Hughes's admirable guide and reference book, "About England" (Dent, \$1.50).



By Sheila Rand.

I WAS greatly amused at Radclyffe Hall refusing to tell me the title of her new novel. She is superstitious about divulging the title until it is in the hands of the publishers. Her manuscript actually bears an assumed name until it leaves her hands! One thing only would she tell me, and that was that the new novel is quite as serious a work as "Adam's Breed" and the "Unlit Lamp." Personally, I am longing for its publication.

I am not in the habit of rushing off to tea parties sounding cymbals of joy. I usually loathe them. But when I heard I was to meet Margaret Kennedy, the author—but of course there is no need to say "The Constant Nymph"—I left home so early that I had to walk up and down Piccadilly for twenty minutes so as not to arrive too soon. Instead of the flamboyant, exotic, overwhelming person I had expected, I talked to a shy, girlish creature, unassumingly dressed, who told me with a blush that she wept every time she witnessed Tessa's death on the stage.

Nor does Lady Dorothy Mills look in the least like an explorer! She is a most amusing person to talk to, very vivacious and witty, but not even freckled by the sun that must have poured down upon her when she spent two years in the two Negro Republics, Haiti and Liberia. Her new novel, called "Master," has for its theme the Negro and his search for a place in the sun. Lady Dorothy told me—and her blue eyes twinkled merrily—that she was always getting into trouble with her husband because she never arrived home from her travels according to schedule. From the intimate glimpse this valiant lady gave me of her life, I imagine this is what takes place. Says Lady Dorothy to her soldier husband, "My dear, I'm just off to Liberia." "Very well, my dear, but see to it you are in England again by

Classic

By C. F. Lloyd.

Don't you wish you were a classic, throned among the unread great, High above the last best-seller, like a monarch in his state? This it is to be a classic: Scorn is absent, Malice mute, Lapped from preface up to index, In a red morocco suit; All the critics bow before you, all the little ladies praise, And you slumber on unnoted, on the top shelf, all your days. Donkeys that you loathed while living, rip you into ribbons, dead; Find that you meant this or t'other, the reverse of all you said. Once a year some pale professor whispers in a student's ear: "Have you read immortal Homer? Shakespeare, poet without peer?" If the student would be honest he will say, "Why no, by gum, "Never knew he was a poet; s'pose I'll have to read him—hum!" But, most students are not honest, so they roll their eyes and say: "Yes, we read him in vacation, just a year ago to-day." Then, with tongue in cheek they wander down the street, superbly cool, To the little sandy parlour of McGinty, to play pool. One fat volume will contain your best of thought in snips and snaps. Weary editors will cull you from this fruitful bin of scraps. Meanwhile, underneath the daisies, and a sky divinely blue Sleeps a starved, immortal classic. Don't you wish you were one, too?

July 1st, 1931." "And," acknowledged Lady Dorothy, "I'm sure to be a bit late. It's very awkward for a traveller to have to come home to time!"

IF YOU happen to find yourself sitting next to Miss May Sinclair and are unable to touch upon a subject that will draw forth this sphinx-like authoress, drag in the name of Aristotle. You will see Miss Sinclair's eyes brighten and her rather impassive face lighten with interest. She is a keen student of this philosopher. I tell you this because not so long ago a well-known London barrister was at his wits' end. He was seated next to Miss Sinclair at dinner, and had failed from cocktail to sweet to interest her in any topic of conversation. With the arrival of the savoury, for no apparent reason, Aristotle popped into his head. He mentioned the gentleman to Miss Sinclair, and all was well. The brilliant authoress proved herself to be a most interesting conversationalist.

Mrs. Phillip de Crespigny, who has delighted thousands of her readers with her mystery stories, is becoming quite immersed in Spiritualism. I do hope she is not going to forsake, like Conan Doyle, the realm of pleasurable fiction for uncomfortable unrealities. Talking of Conan Doyle reminds me of a very

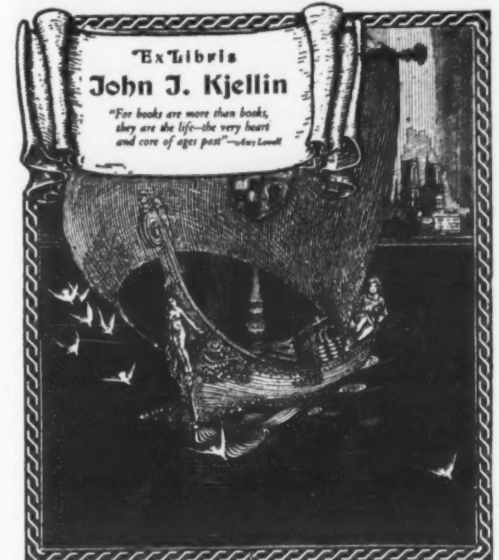
curious thing I saw during my holidays in Scotland. It was one of those spirit photographs that Conan Doyle specializes in. The interesting part to me was the fact that the real photograph was of Graham Moffat, the actor-playwright famous for "Bunty Pulls the Strings." By his side sat Mrs. Moffat, and in the background was the outline of another face. Graham Moffat, I believe, thinks it is the spirit photograph of Sarah Bernhardt. This was in Perthshire, I must tell you, the home of good spirits!

In the current issue of "Towns and Homes" there is an interesting article about John Galsworthy. But it omitted to give the latest piece of news anent this famous writer. He has been learning to play Ping-Pong! And was soundly rated, too, for poor play. His teacher is not a bit in awe of the great "John." She is his cousin, and seldom approves the endings to his plays and books.

ONE of the most amusing after-dinner speakers is that amazing octogenarian, George B. Burgin. This writer of one hundred volumes always makes witty speeches, but the funniest thing I have ever heard him say was a little while ago at the Lyceum dinner, when he whispered in my ear, "For God's sake

kill that speaker!" I assured him that without murder there would still be time for his own oration.

SOMETIMES when I drop into the Lyceum for a cup of tea I see a little woman with short white hair, very dark brown twinkling eyes. She is usually the centre of an interested group, and she is always talking animatedly. She is much beloved, is this little elderly woman. Everybody



"Venetian Scene" bookplate, designed by Silver Book Plate Co., Chicago.

has a smile and a pleasant word for the author of "Ships That Pass in the Night." Latterly, she has been writing short stories.

Mrs. Henri Sée, whose first novel, "Race of Leaves," has made a decided hit, is an amazingly frank person. I once overheard her say to our hostess as an excuse for her early departure, "I just loathe music." A noted soloist was in the middle of a song; Mrs. Sée, I should judge, rather delights in shocking people. She would have us believe that she is a very naughty person, but those who have had the pleasure of visiting her in her beautiful home quite close to Kensington Gardens know that she is a most excellent home-maker and a devoted mother of four clever children.



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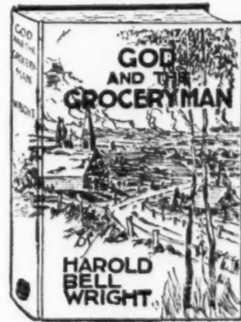
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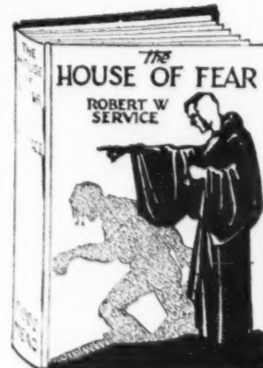
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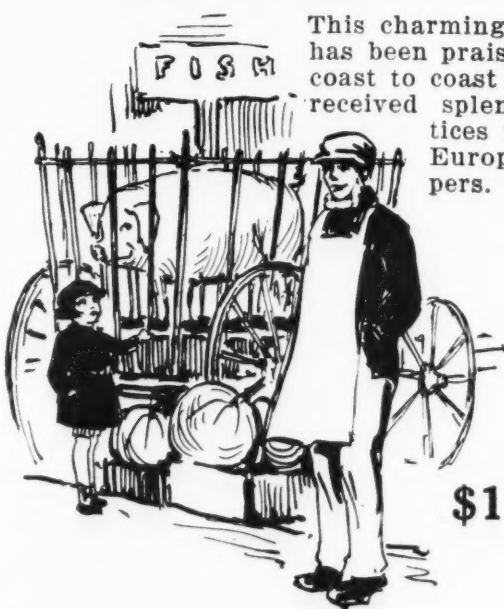
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Literary Section
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41 to 52

The FRONT PAGE

Centenary Of Toronto University

The centenary celebration of the University of Toronto, which is in reality the provincial university of Ontario, is from both a sentimental and a national standpoint, an event of the very highest significance. The structure of the university as a state institution is unique among educational establishments and when the Federation, which is its basis, came into being, it was an entirely new departure. But more important than its form is the great part that the University has played in the national life of Canada considered as a whole. The two most recent Prime Ministers of Canada were graduates, and the list of federal ministers past and present who have claimed it as their *alma mater* is a lengthy one. Especially in Ontario and all the Western provinces of Canada has the contribution of the University of Toronto to public life been apparent. In every profession, as well as the higher walks of business and finance, its alumni are to be found, holding leading places. In addition to the enormous infiltration of this University through the public and economic life of Canada, the great and notable contribution it has made to the cultural life of the United States and other countries cannot be overlooked. Its international status in the realms of science and letters is now established on a very high plane; and at every convocation of late years it has been interesting to note the numbers of graduates from universities in distant parts of the world who become recipients of degrees for post graduate work at Toronto. Its ever growing prestige in the social and intellectual life of its home city demonstrates what a vital institution it has become. Surrounded by an ever increasing commercial population it has never been submerged. It is still the most important and most significant factor in the life of Toronto and in some degree of the province at large.

The early story of the University had the elements of tragedy. Singularly enough the creation of such an institution was projected in the earliest days of settlement in this community,—in the dying years of the eighteenth century. The centenary which is being celebrated this October is that of the consummation of these hopes by the granting of a charter to the University of King's College by King George the Fourth in 1827. But long years of religious quarrels were to ensue which resulted in the birth of rival colleges so that it was 1843 before teaching actually began and 1849 before it had a home of its own, and "The University of Toronto", operating under the charter of 1827 and now perpetuated through the parent stem known to-day as University College actually came into being. The beautiful old building which bears the latter name was completed in 1857, and from this vital source all the subsequent developments have sprung.

Though the University has remained what it was originally intended to be, a centre of old-world, traditional culture set up in a new land, its strength really dates from the Federation originally initiated by its present Chancellor, Sir William Mulock, in 1887,—a constitution whereby most of the other colleges founded in opposition or rivalry have come under its wings, in addition to newer establishments born of the growth and progress of scientific education in this country. As an instrument of tolerance in which men of several faiths co-operate in education, the University is beyond praise, and the manner in which it has kept abreast of modern progress in medicine and other sciences have brought it world-wide fame. It is an institution that made its way through troubled waters at various times, yet ever moving forward, and it has been free from ills of which we hear in other institutions. Before it came into active being the University's sponsors had taken a stand against all attempts to shackle thought and free discussion, and it has been true to the line in that respect from the day its classes opened in 1843.

Much of its development has been coincident with Confederation, and, as was pointed out in these columns on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, Confederation has been successful in developing the best governed country of the Western Hemisphere from the Arctic ocean to Cape Horn. To that great achievement, and to the enormous development of Canada in a material and social sense the University of Toronto through its graduates, has made a contribution literally incalculable. The faculty, the alumni, and their guests from other lands, celebrate this centenary with a consciousness that it is but a milestone in an advance to still greater achievements.

Regulation Seventeen Rescinded

Regulation Seventeen, which made English compulsory as the language of instruction through all the public and separate schools of Ontario except in the first forms, has ended its troubled course. Though every sane parent in Ontario knows and has always realized the potential value to his children of a good working knowledge of the English language, this regulation was interpreted by French-Canadians more as an attack on the French language than as an effort to spread the knowledge of the English tongue. French-Canadians everywhere blazed with indignation, and rallied to the banners of those who declared themselves champions of the prestige and rights of the French language in Canada. Hot speeches and flaming editorials and newspaper articles embittered the more or less friendly relations until then existing between Ontario and Quebec and the sense of estrangement grew worse during the war. The withdrawal of the regulation does not turn the clock back to where it was seventeen years ago, but at least it clears away one obstacle to a better understanding between French and English in Canada.

Some seem to fear that the dropping of the regulation will be bitterly resented by English-speaking citizens of Ontario. There is no real reason why this should be so. It certainly was not a regulation asked for or desired by the Protestant population of Ontario. It originated through controversies between English-speaking and French-speaking Catholics and it was not and should not now be a matter of immediate concern to any Protestant. Some Protestant journals and organizations were drawn

into the feud but they never represented any real interest or movement. The whole thing started because English-speaking Catholics in districts where French was the chief language spoken feared their children would not get a proper knowledge of English. Everything possible to meet their views should have been and should be done; but not by regulations which can be interpreted as hostile to the views and interests of other citizens. The present writer has never met a French-Canadian who did not at least realize the value of English as "the language of business," and who would not advise his children to go to great pains to learn it. Bilingual schools in such districts should meet the needs of both parties to the controversy; there is no doubt that children able to speak both French and English correctly are better equipped for life than those with one language only. The future effectiveness of such schools will be dependent more on efficient teachers and strict supervision than on aggressive regulations which defeat their own object. This supervision, the Ontario Government promises will be given. In insisting that every Ontario child shall gain a thorough working knowledge of English, the Department of Education is working for the welfare of every child of either French or foreign extraction. Without such knowledge an adult is handicapped in the struggle for existence. A corollary of this statement is that the interests of English-speaking children in Ontario would be served by continually increasing the facilities for their instruction in French.

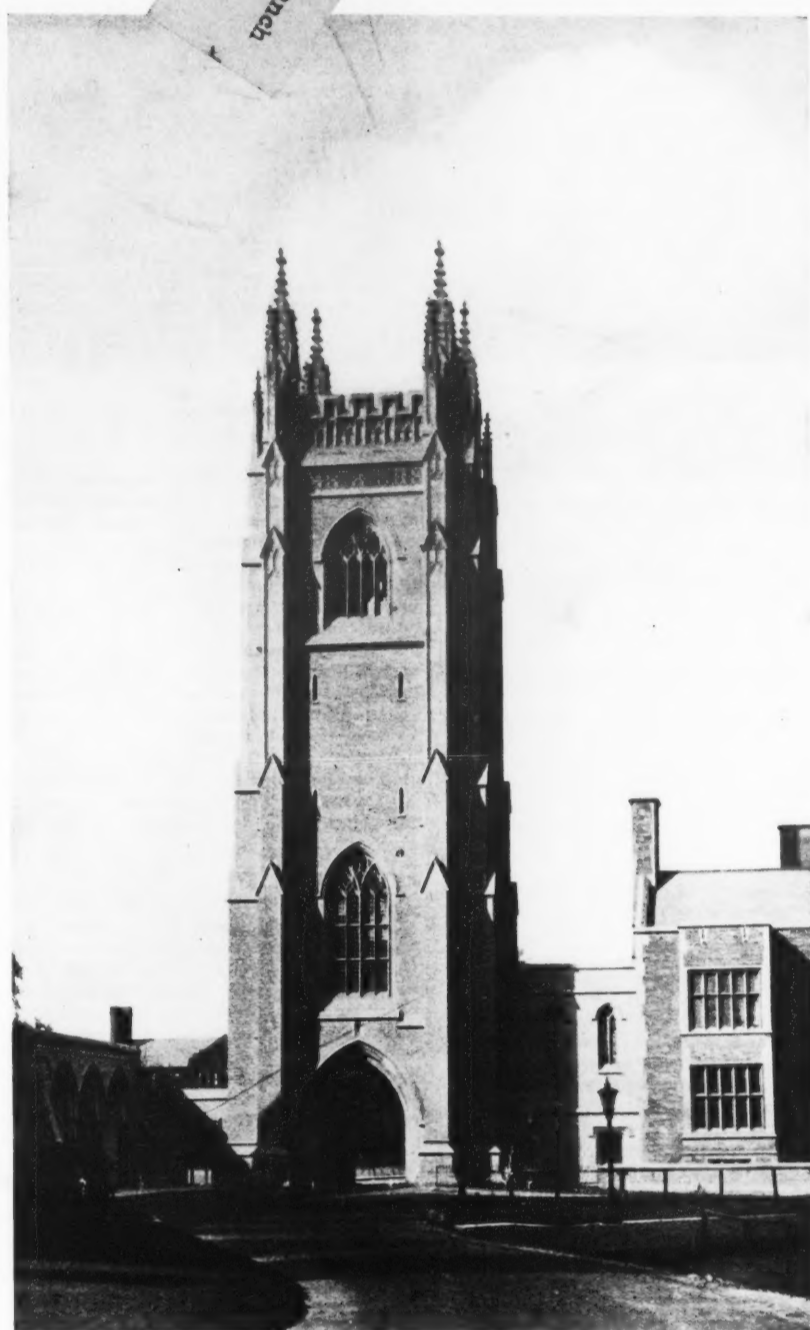
West Getting Ready For Convention

While it would take an optimist of exceedingly rosy temperament to discover any wild enthusiasm for the Conservative party in the three prairie provinces, there is no doubt whatever that the three thousand and more delegates to the approaching Conservative Convention will receive a very cordial welcome from the citizens of Winnipeg irrespective of party affiliations. The occasion is recognized as a national one and the mere opportunity of greeting a great many of the leading public men of Canada as well as hundreds of others less famous but who nevertheless are influential in their home districts is one to which the Westerner instinctively rises. That historic Liberal organ the "Manitoba Free Press" authentically voiced the attitude of the West toward the coming gathering in a recent editorial when it emphasized its national scope and pointed out that the decisions of any great party were of the highest importance to the people of Canada as a whole. The Convention will undoubtedly be the largest that has ever assembled in the city of Winnipeg, and its people are already preparing to open their homes and assist the local committee of arrange-

ments to solve the temporary housing problem that will arise.

Though he has hardly been mentioned in the East as a possible candidate for the leadership it seems to be taken for granted in the West that the name of Major General McRae, M.P., of Vancouver, Chairman of the Organization Committee of the Convention, will and should go before the delegates when the nominations for leadership take place. It is quite obvious that General McRae has shown rare executive capacity as the directing mind of preliminary arrangements. The course of himself and his committee in providing a suggested agenda for the guidance of every delegate has been a particularly happy stroke. The Convention cannot last more than three days, if the convenience of delegates who are assembling from great distances is to be considered, and in an assemblage of 3,500, largely composed of local politicians with little knowledge of procedure, a hundred or more self-assertive persons might easily create a bear garden that would reflect seriously on their party and the country as a whole. One or two Eastern newspapers seem to be trying to imbue the minds of delegates with the view that the Convention should be an oratorical free-for-all in which everyone should have a chance to present his ideas at whatever length. If the Convention were scheduled to last three months instead of three days this would be all very well, but things being as they are, the National Chairman's suggested provisions for a Resolutions Committee with wide powers of elimination are a first essential. Again the limitation of speeches except in the case of eminent men specially invited to address the delegates, to a period of twenty minutes is wise; if it errs at all it is on the side of generosity. The terms of the proposed agenda show conclusively that there will be determined effort by the National Chairman to see that business is conducted in an expeditious manner.

It is stated that an effort will be made at Winnipeg to change the official name of the party from "Liberal-Conservative" to "Conservative". This would certainly not be an acceptable move in the West where the impression widely prevails that Conservatism needs a strong infusion of Liberal ideas or emotions, whichever one may choose to call them. The name "Liberal-Conservative" has a history; it was devised by Sir John A. Macdonald in 1869 in recognition of the many Liberals who at various crises in his career rallied to the support of his constructive ideas. Sir James Whitney who, like Sir Robert Borden, had been a Liberal in his youth, emphatically refused to be called merely a "Conservative". From Confederation onward the party of Macdonald and his successors owed a great deal of its power



CENTENARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

The above picture shows the Memorial Tower at the University of Toronto, the most prominent feature in the great group of buildings which had their beginnings in University College to which it is adjacent. From October 6th to 9th this internationally famous university celebrates the one hundredth anniversary of the granting of its original charter by King George the Fourth in 1827. Distinguished graduates from many centres as well as notable guests will participate in these ceremonies.

to periodical accessions from the Reform party. Newspapers for the sake of brevity will of course continue to speak of "Conservatives" but an official discard of the word "Liberal" would be widely interpreted as the permanent divorce of a great party from Liberal ideas.

Grain Rush In Montreal Harbor

These are busy days at Montreal harbor—and the big rush is yet to come. For a record year, as regards the movement of grain, is confidently anticipated there. It is expected that the grain handled will not fall far short of a total of 200,000,000 bushels, which is a good deal more than the 165,000,000 bushels handled in 1923, the record year, so far, for the harbor, in the matter of grain-handling. Every week-end now is showing a great increase, as regards both receipts and deliveries, over the figures for the corresponding week of last year. Mr. T. W. Harvie, general manager and secretary of the Montreal Harbor Commission, says that the harbor is prepared to handle 3,000,000 bushels a day—"we did it before, at the beginning of this season, and will handle more than that, if necessary."

That is certainly a tall order. But that it is well within the actual facts of the case is easily understood, when one considers the enormous capacities of the harbor's grain elevators. Elevator "B", in the western section of the harbor, has a storage capacity of 3,500,000 bushels, with conveyor galleries serving six shipping berths at the rate of 100,000 bushels an hour. Elevator No. 1, in the central section of the harbor, which is the largest seaport elevator in the world, has a storage capacity of 4,000,000 bushels. Grain can be received from this elevator from lake vessels and barges at the rate of 40,000 bushels an hour, and it can also be received from cars at the rate of 36 cars an hour, while it can also be delivered, at the same time, to ocean vessels at the rate of 75,000 bushels an hour. Elevator No. 2, which is situated in the same section of the harbor, has a storage capacity of 2,662,000 bushels. It is connected with Elevator No. 1, and can deliver grain over fifteen miles of rubber belting to all the twenty steamship berths in the central section at the rate of 150,000 bushels an hour. Elevator No. 3, in the eastern section of the harbor, has a storage capacity which was formerly of 2,000,000 bushels, but has lately been largely increased. It is equipped with four car unloading machines, handling 28 cars per hour, and with four marine towers, with a capacity of 60,000 bushels an hour, where two lake boats can be unloaded simultaneously. In addition, it has conveyors, extending to Tarte and Laurier piers, where five vessels can be loaded with grain, at one time, at the rate of 120,000 bushels an hour.

These figures speak for themselves. Moreover, it is doubtful whether any port on the North American continent possesses such efficient labor. Service of a really wonderful kind is rendered by the longshoremen, freight handlers, grain elevator operators and employees in general, who, when the need arises, from congestion or other causes, seem always ready to work practically continuously until the bunched vessels are loaded and despatched.

It is not always realized that Montreal is the greatest grain-exporting sea-port in the whole world. It handles a greater total volume of business than any port on this continent, with the single exception of New York.

Montreal Labor Scores City Council

Montreal Trades and Labor Council showed pretty plainly where it stands with regard to the recent typhoid epidemic when, at its meeting the other day, it adopted resolutions calling for a complete reorganization of the civic Department of Health, to give full and efficient service in coping with any future emergency, and the vesting of power in the Director of Public Health to prosecute violators of public health without outside interference. These resolutions, which the Trades and Labor Council unanimously adopted, were presented by its executive committee, which took occasion also to express the opinion that the "disease could not have reached the epidemic stage, nor could the second grave outbreak have occurred, had the proper precautions been taken, the necessary facilities for successfully combating the situation been provided, and the law strictly enforced"; and that "the responsibility for the enforcement of such action falls, clearly and unmistakably, on the authorities who neglected to make these essential provisions."

Mr. J. T. Foster, president of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, and a man with a deserved reputation for common-sense, used strong—but not a whit too strong—language with regard to what he styled the "inane, stupid and crassly ignorant attitude", adopted by certain members of the Montreal Council on the question. He denounced, in scathing and caustic terms, not only what he called "the policy of chloroforming the whole typhoid situation", but also the equally futile attempt to hide the true conditions, on the pretext that any publicity given to the epidemic would be bad advertising for the city. He avowed that the question of the epidemic had been taken up by the executive committee of the Trades and Labor Council solely because of its bearing on the health of the working-classes and the great mass of the public generally, and, disclaiming any wish, on its part, to "play politics", said that Labor's whole desire was to see that "all possible steps are taken to prevent a repetition of the epidemic, or the occurrence of a similar epidemic, in the future."

These are words of sanity and moderation, and they will commend themselves to all who wish well to the good name of Montreal, with the exception of those who, with a stubbornness that puts the proverbial mule to shame, persist in adhering to what Mr. Foster aptly stigmatized as their "ostrich-like policy". He went on to say, however, that he did not put much faith in any investigation of the recent epidemic. "There have been," he added, "many public investigations in the past, such as the police enquiry and the theatre disaster, and even Justice Boyer, after a most complete and exhaustive enquiry into the latter had found that no one was criminally responsible for the disaster and attributed it, more or less, to *force majeure*, while everyone in Montreal knew that someone was criminally responsible for that which had cost 78 lives and untold loss and suffering." As it happens we have already, ourselves, commented on the apparent anomaly involved in the fact that, though the Laurier Theatre

disaster could not have happened had the law's provisions been observed on that fatal Sunday—as a fact, it appears that they were infringed in three distinct and separate ways—yet nobody could be fixed with either civil or criminal responsibility in connection therewith. But, all the same, we emphatically do not agree with Mr. Foster in ruling out, so to speak, any investigation into the recent epidemic. On the contrary, we are convinced that it is of the first importance that the tragic story of that fell outbreak, which cost so many hundreds of lives, and laid thousands on a bed of serious sickness, bringing in its train incalculable misery and financial loss, of its inception, of its course, of its recurrence and of its final extinction alike, should be laid bare to the light of day. If one does not know where the ship leaked, how can one be sure that the leak is adequately caulked for the future?

Of some of the delegates to the Trades and Labor Council it must be said that their "manners had not that repose that marks the caste of Vere de Vere". One of them bluntly observed that he believed that some of the "powers that be" ought to be in "the coop with iron bars around it." But when men's hearts and heads are hot, their language is not always as cool and circumspect as Parliamentary procedure rightly requires. Of one thing, however, we are convinced—that, in taking up this question, the Montreal Trades and Labor Council is fighting the people's battle, and it should have the people behind it. Let it insist on satisfactory assurance as to "house-cleaning" in the Department of Health—the fear of the votes it can command will probably induce many of the Aldermen to abate something of their hitherto unbending *hauteur*!—and an investigation into the past epidemic will soon be found to be a condition precedent to the furnishing of any such satisfactory reassurance. It should take the form of a Royal Commission. The Provincial Government did not hesitate to appoint one to enquire into the Laurier Theatre disaster—and it should not hesitate to appoint one to enquire into this disaster of far greater magnitude. The Provincial Secretary concerned himself in earnest—and with marked effect—over the stamping-out of the epidemic. And it is difficult to believe that he, with his well-known enthusiasm for proper standards of Public Health, or Premier Taschereau, with his logical mind, or their colleagues either, for that matter, can be impervious to the necessity, on the supreme ground of the public interest and security, of a wide-open, straightforward enquiry such as a Royal Commission would afford. The organizations which have the city's well-being as their prime *raison d'être* should put it up to them without delay.

An Amazing Britisher Passes Away

One of the most amazing of the many adventurous Britishers whose careers have been made in the outposts of every continent passed away recently in England and, strangely enough, his death attracted little attention on this side of the Atlantic. Nevertheless few men since the beginning of time have lived so full a life or one so vivid with romance as Sir Harry Hamilton Johnston, the great African explorer. He was more than an explorer. He was a great ethnologist and zoologist, a pro-consul and agent of civilization in the remoter regions of Central Africa, a most gifted writer, a painter of much talent and in his declining years a most entertaining novelist. In his youth and middle years he had traversed almost all the rivers of the great dark continent to their original sources, had added enormous territories to the British Empire and was throughout his life the consistent friend and benefactor of the savage peoples with whom he came in contact. And if this was not sufficient achievement less than ten years ago he gave an entirely new angle to modern English fiction and proved himself a most searching and humorous critic of the civilization from which he had long absented himself.

To scan the list of his books, all of them good ones, is to get a map of an incredibly versatile intellect, and though he was not perhaps the greatest of all African explorers he certainly added more to the world's knowledge of Africa and its peoples than any man who ever lived; and he was but 69 when he passed away early in August. He was a native of London, born in 1858, and as a lad showed himself one of the most gifted pupils in the Royal Academy schools and subsequently went to Paris to become a painter. A visit to North Africa at the age of 21 seems to have changed his ambition. Before he was twenty-five he had explored Portuguese West Africa. In his twenty-fifth year he commanded the Royal Society's Expedition to Mt. Kilimanjaro, striking westward from Zanzibar. At the age of thirty-one he was founder of the British Central African protectorate. In his fortieth year he became Commander-in-Chief and Consul General of the Uganda Protectorate. During his lifetime nearly every shore, every mountain range and every waterway of Africa whether as historic as the Mediterranean or as primitive as the country of the pygmies had known the presence of Sir Harry Johnston, and he spoke the tongues of all the African peoples. He was a little blue-eyed man, scarcely more than five feet in height. At twenty-five when he had already achieved fame as an explorer it was said of him that he looked to be a boy of fifteen and talked like a man of fifty. One of his many contributions to knowledge was the part he played as collaborator in Wells' "Outline of History." In fact he came very near to being Wells' ideal type of superman, whose "survey" included everything.

Judge of the world's surprise when in 1919 Sir Harry Johnston published "The Gay-Donbays" in which he chose the original course of taking characters from the books of Dickens and showing the careers of their descendants. He took the same course in "The Veneerings" one of the minor names in "Our Mutual Friend" and he even had the audacity to poach on the preserves of Bernard Shaw when he wrote "Mrs. Warren's Daughter." It was his way of tracing the influence of modern social movements and environments on the posterity of the human types which figured in the fiction of the last century. Certainly modern England has produced few such brilliant and versatile sons as Johnston.

HIAWATHA FROM VERMONT

The Sioux Indians, famous for reticence, think of initiating the Great White Father, President Coolidge, into their tribe. The ceremony may run about as follows:

Chief Yellow Robe—
How do?
Smoke few?
Me, too.
Now you
Brand-new
Big Sioux.
Hurroo!
The President—
All through?
Thank you.
Adieu.

—New York Times.



ACADEMY STATUE BROKEN
A marble group, "The Wrestlers", which attracted much attention during the Royal Academy Exhibition at London, Eng., was broken recently at Burlington House when it was being loaded on to a trolley which was to have conveyed it to the studio of the sculptor, Mr. L. F. Roslyn, R.D.S., who is shown above. "Peter," his pet cat, looks on.

Provinces Versus Dominion An Outline of the Problems Which Will Have To Be Met at the Coming Conference in Ottawa.

By F. A. Carman

PROVINCIAL and Dominion ministers are now doing a good deal of guessing as to what sort of "bag of tricks" they will find at the conference between the Dominion and the provinces, which opens in Ottawa on the 3rd of November. Perhaps the most critical issues which will come before it are those which arise out of the better terms recently granted the Maritime Provinces, but there are a number of other troublesome questions which it will have to face. That it will be asked to deal with Senate reform is not so clear now as it appeared to be a few years ago when Mr. King was putting that issue to the front. It will have before it, however, four or five good sized problems which it inherits from the last interprovincial conference which was held in June of last year.

That conference was attended by representatives of the provinces only and the Dominion was excluded. Little came of it directly and it did not accomplish much except putting certain contentions of the provinces on record. It passed a couple of resolutions expressing sympathy in general terms with the desires of the Maritime Provinces. These have since been the subject of action by the Dominion, but the impetus came from the field of politics through the Duncan report. During the sessions of the conference there were consultations between representatives of the provinces and the Canadian National on the subject of taxation of railway property and the result was an agreement satisfactory to both parties. In addition, the conference passed resolutions taking strong ground on four or five issues of outstanding importance, and these have been left over to be dealt with in the coming gatherings.

TWO of these questions in which the views of the provinces and the Dominion clash have to do with the incorporation of companies and the sale of stock. The conference asked the Dominion not to undertake the incorporation of companies whose purposes were purely provincial. On its face, this is not really a contentious issue at all, but its working out has caused some differences of opinion. The Dominion does not make a practice of issuing charters for companies which are to operate in one province only; but not infrequently a company may get the power to operate in several provinces but confine itself to one. This is a difficult matter for the Dominion to check, but it naturally leads to friction with the provinces.

The sale of stock is a problem of a thorny character. Saskatchewan and Manitoba feel that they have special grievances in this regard as it has been held that their blue sky laws do not apply to companies with a Dominion charter. To remove the grievance of these provinces the conference suggested that the Dominion parliament should make part of the Dominion Companies Act certain clauses which would give the province control of the sale of shares. No action was taken upon this matter last session and no doubt the points of view of the provinces and the Dominion will be threshed out at the coming conference. It is held in some quarters that the provinces have a remedy for this situation in their own hands. The provinces, it is urged, may get control of the sale of shares within their boundaries by the simple expedient of requiring all agents to take out a provincial license. Whether this solution will be accepted by the coming conference it is quite impossible to say; but it is very likely to be one of the features discussed during its sessions.

ANOTHER phase of the problem created by the large part played by the company in modern business has to do with insurance. In February of last year a decision of appellate division of the Supreme Court of Ontario held that the licensing and some other sections of the Dominion Insurance Act were beyond the jurisdiction of the Dominion parliament; and in June of last year the provinces united in a resolution requesting the Dominion either to repeal its legislation or to take the question to the judicial committee of the privy council. Up to the present the Dominion has accepted neither of these alternatives. On the contrary, it claims to be acting fully within its own powers. The Ontario decision, it is argued, clashes with an earlier decision of the privy council and thus the Ontario judgment is without effect. The question has recently been brought into prominence by the action of Ontario and Quebec in licensing certain insurance organizations known as the New England Mutuals. As a result of the action of these two provinces the dispute as to jurisdiction may be brought to a head. At all events, it would appear as if the issue will be the more keenly discussed in the coming conference on that account.

ANOTHER request which the interprovincial conference of last year put up to the Dominion has to do with the government sale of liquor. The provinces suggested that the present strong incentive to illicit trade in liquor would be diminished if the price of wines and spirits were reduced. They proposed that this should be brought about by a cut in the Dominion customs and excise taxes when the liquors were the property of a provincial government. In particular they asked that the present taxes on Canadian made wines and spirits should be reduced to one-third of the present rate and the customs duties should be cut to one-half. No action has so far been taken by the Dominion in this matter. In the meantime, two other provinces, Ontario and New Brunswick, have adopted the policy of government control and the question is likely, therefore, to assume additional importance when the provinces and the Dominion get together.

ON another question of taxation the provinces have for some time been urging action by the federal authorities. At the conference last year they mentioned two particulars in which they desired federal action. One of these was the abolition of multiple taxation in regard to succession duties and the other that the Dominion should cease to collect income tax, and in the meantime, that there should be co-operation between the Dominion and the provinces with a view to dispensing, wherever possible, with the duplication of administrative machinery. The most difficult problem in this field is that of the income tax. Before the war this kind of tax was imposed only by the provinces, but during the war it was entered upon by the Dominion. During the last few years some reduction has been made in the income tax and there is an active agitation in certain quarters for its abolition. On the other hand, the low tariff wing of the government supporters is very anxious for its maintenance and the issue nearly precipitated a crisis last session. If the government should endeavour at the coming session to cut income tax materially without reducing the tariff, it is very likely that its tenure of office might be endangered. Consequently, there is little likelihood at present of the Dominion granting the request of the provinces to retire from the field of income taxation.

THE big problem thrown into the coming conference by the special grants made to the Maritime Provinces last session is the whole question of provincial subsidies. Mr. King was asked by the Maritime Provinces to make the grants of last session a minimum for the future. He declined to do so, but made those grants temporary and referred the whole question to the coming conference. Already one province at least, British Columbia, has intimated that it considers itself entitled to larger subsidies as much as are the Maritimes. It seems inevitable that the whole basis on which subsidies are paid to the provinces will have to be reviewed at the coming conference.

At Confederation the subsidies were based on two main considerations. One of these was debt allowance. The Dominion assumed the provincial debts and those provinces which had debts smaller than a certain standard were granted subsidies in lieu of those debts. The other basis used was a per capita payment towards the cost of government. There were some small special grants, but these were the two main principles adopted. When the western provinces came into Confederation



Cobourg, Ontario, has erected a fine war memorial facing Lake Ontario. It is set in the park amid beautiful surroundings.

and the Dominion retained the control of crown lands an additional subsidy was granted in lieu of those lands. These three principles are the basis of the subsidies now being paid.

The whole problem is complicated by a variety of issues. Several efforts have been made recently to reach agreements between the Dominion and the western provinces for the return of natural resources, but none of these have yet been successful. It has been found extremely difficult to reach an agreement upon the subsidy question, especially as it relates to the grants made on account of crown lands. The Maritime Provinces have now been given additional moneys and these new grants have been based upon a variety of reasons. These reasons inevitably introduce new complications into the problem. The simplest method of escaping the many difficulties would be to enlarge the per capita grant; but this would not meet the situation. It would not, for example, satisfy the Maritime Provinces who claim that, owing to the slower growth of their population, it would be essentially unfair to them.

It is quite impossible at the present time to say what road the provincial and Dominion representatives will take out of this subsidy maze. No doubt the natural desire of politicians to leave well enough alone will exercise a powerful influence. If they could they would, of course, leave the problem alone; but at the present juncture that does not seem possible. They must, then, do something and they must also find reasons for their action, because they will have to explain it afterwards.

IN THE opening paragraph a brief reference was made to the problem of Senate reform. At the time of the 1925 election it seemed that the King government was going to press the fighting on this issue to the uttermost. Since then powerful influences have made themselves felt on behalf of the Senate, particularly from Quebec. The issue at present seems to be one on which nobody is anxious to do anything. The same may be said of the constitutional issue in regard to the amendment of the British North America Act. Both these troublesome questions have been laid over by the King government for conference with the provinces. That conference is now about to take place, and the action of the Dominion government at it on these issues will be closely watched. It will be scrutinized by some who want far-reaching changes and by others who desire to see things left as they are. At present it looks as if the vis inertiae would exercise a powerful influence at the conference in this connection.

Highly Appreciated

(The Halifax Herald)

THE press of the upper provinces as a rule, does not pay as much attention to the Maritimes as they profitably might. Sir Richard Cartwright's definition, "the shreds and patches", seems to die hard, but it is dying all the same. Of course there are always exceptions. For instance, *Toronto Saturday Night* is a great friend of Nova Scotia. We all appreciate that, for *Saturday Night* is an outstanding paper. It has done much and is doing much to make this province known. In its last issue there are two very interesting stories. "Preston and the Prestonians", by Harriet E. James, and "I Met the Nameless Admiral", the latter a Parrish story by Midge MacBeth, with illustrations. Both are well written and no doubt the people of the upper provinces will find them highly interesting. The two stories occupy about a page in that paper. *Saturday Night* has a large circulation and this publicity cannot help having the effect of drawing attention to our beautiful province. The late editor, Frederick Paul, who visited Nova Scotia on several occasions, realized that Nova Scotia did something more than raise brainy men, using sea fish as a sort of brain fertilizer, for export. It is gratifying to know that his successor, Hector Charlesworth, is no less a friend, no less an admirer of this province. Perhaps in time the big dailies of Toronto and Montreal will make the discovery that Nova Scotia is a fertile field for journalistic exploitation.

The Spirit of "Toc H"

DURING the month of October, Rev. H. B. Ellison, Toc H. Padre, will address a series of meetings throughout Canada, dealing with "Toc H" which as many readers are aware, is a movement for the perpetuation of the brotherhood of the trenches, conceived during the crucial period of the Great War. Padre Ellison recently received the following message from H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who is Patron of the movement:

"Hear you are touring Canada on behalf of Toc H. You have my very best wishes for successful results."

(Signed) Edward P.

The purpose of the movement is well outlined in the following letter from Canon Scott of Quebec: To all those who fought in the Great War—I have been asked to write a few lines to bring to your notice a forward movement on the part of Toc H which I think will be of inestimable value to Canada at the present time. We all know the story of Talbot House and what it did for men in the terrible fighting days of the Ypres Salient. We know of the comradeship, the valour and the vision which it bred in those evil times.

Its wholesome haven of kindness and courage is still at work in this distracted world, bringing to peace times the elements of strength which made it a power for good in the war. The Movement is already as wide as the Empire, and is beginning to take root in many other countries including the United States. Now the work is to be extended on a wider scale in Canada, and meetings are to be held between now and Christmas in different centres with this object in view. I ask you, therefore, members of the Great Canadian Corps, to hold yourselves in readiness to attend the meetings when they are called, and not only to come yourselves, but to bring your men friends with you, whether they are ex-service men or not. Any fellow over 18 years of age will be welcome. "The tocsin sounds from Flanders Fields, take up your quarrel with the foe".

The foe is no longer the German nation, but those spiritual and more deadly enemies of truth, liberty and love—selfishness, slackness and the lack of interest in the other fellow's welfare.

For the sake of your dead comrades, for all you hold dearest in life, do give the movement your whole-hearted support, and help to make the Canada you fought for, the great and glorious country God would have her to be.

(Signed)

F. G. Scott,

late Senior Chaplain, First Canadian Division.

Lt.-Col. L. R. La Fleche, First Vice-Pres. of the Canadian Legion, also writes of his interest in the Movement and of the co-operation of the Legion in any way possible.

Padre Ellison will be heard from Coast to Coast and during October will be in Toronto and the Province of Ontario, followed by visits to Winnipeg, Vancouver and Montreal and around these centres.



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"The Paper Worth While"

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Willie's Won't

By J. E. Middleton

WHEN Willie said: "I won't," and then
Frowned darkly on the foe,
And braced his little dimpled legs
Till they were stiff as tennis-pegs,
Mum turned as white as snow,
And Nurse shivered with dismay
And Sister Annie cried,
And e'en the iceman, passing near,
Put down his tongs and said: "That's queer,
He must be hot inside."

When Willie said "I won't," the dog
Went whimpering to his den;
And kitty, with a solemn air
Walked disapprovingly elsewhere
And came not back again.
And Mrs. Brown who lives next door
And bakes delicious pies,
And other culinary joys
For nice, obedient neighbor boys,
Had dew-drops in her eyes.

When Willie said "I won't," and Dad
Came home at six o'clock,
He shivered like a poplar leaf
So dark and bitter was his grief,
So terrible the shock.
But manfully he found a strap,
(Although it made him ill)
And now the world for miles and miles
Is all embowered in lovely smiles
'Cause Willie says: "I will!"

Queen Victoria's Courtship

A NEW view of Queen Victoria is revealed by the study which appears in "Historic Lovers" by the late W. L. George. The courtship of her Majesty and the Prince Consort was, as dictated by the Queen's superior rank, mainly on her side. Her diaries relate that, being Queen, she could not accept addresses, but must pay them. She tells the Prince that it will make her too happy if he will consent to marry her. The Queen then adds that they embraced, and that he was "so kind, so affectionate." Those words, "kind," "affectionate," are slightly pathetic. At first, the couple made a bad pair, in spite of their enforced conjugal example in the eyes of the world. The Queen liked to dance until morning, she enjoyed Court functions, she liked London. Prince Albert preferred to go to bed early, to surround himself with men of science. Here is a new light on the picture of ideal domesticity and married bliss which has been held up to the world for fifty years! But in the end the Queen fell completely under the sway of her husband, and resigned herself entirely to his wishes and ways of life. Another wedded pair, Thomas and Jane Carlyle, were surely the most ill-assorted couple among the great figures of the Victorian age. The dour, Calvinistic Scot married a woman who would have been happy with a common composer, an actor, with any man of mercurial spirit—but she was



A CLOSE TRIO OF JUMPERS
A scene from the D. A. McCarthy Memorial Cup Steeplechase at Thorncliffe Park on Saturday, Sept. 24th. Fran's P. O'Connor's Manifold, ridden by W. D. Rogers, proved an easy winner.

The Passing Show

SEPTEMBER

Silent the rambling house
And mute the Radio;
Sad the little fox-eared dog
Though squirrels venture near,
The garden waits for soaring ball,
Stilled is the shining pool—
Two trunks full-packed await old Hicks:
The boys have gone to school.

—Norah Wilnot.

Daily weather observations are made at 5,000 places in the United States.
This evidently does not take into account street-cornerers.

It's almost time to begin one's Christmas hoping.

It looks as if "Abie's Irish Rose" will continue on Broadway for some years yet. It is beginning to give farewell performances.

It is said that the fashion of long hair may come in again. If skirts get much shorter it will simply have to.

If jazz finally dies, the indications are that it will die of the "blues".

They are making bigger and better shock-absorbers for motor-cars. Not so much for the roads, we understand, as for the petting.

The United States is using 70,000,000 pounds of artificial silk made from wood each year.
At last it would seem a use has been found for heads of Congressmen.

It almost looks as if the only effective way to clean up Windsor would be to move it a thousand miles away from Detroit.

About the simplest looking proposition is the greenhouse business. It costs very little to acquire your plant.

As far as we can gather from a number of business men, business isn't so good, but it is more than balanced by golf.

Chicago is so enigmatic, that the presentation to the visitor of the key to that city seems almost a necessity.

A CIVILIZED COUNTRY

On a New York street the other day a gypsy girl who had been disappointed in love tried to commit suicide by placing herself in the path of oncoming motor-cars. Three or four times she ran into the street, crouched down before a swiftly-approaching motor-car, only to be foiled in her endeavors as the motorists swerved and avoided her. A large crowd which gathered laughed heartily at the attempts of the girl. Finally a policeman came along and led her away.

The magistrate on fining her ten dollars said: "You can't commit suicide here. This is a civilized country."

Only the approach of winter has probably kept Mussolini from attempting a trans-oceanic flight in order to keep himself in the time-light.

The only way to make war impossible is to make peace more interesting.

The political situation in Ireland does not look very bright; a state of affairs that will undoubtedly make the Irish feel as cheerful as crickets.

Dr. F. Osius of California reports that he has been successful in taking rubber from figs.
The figs evidently did not put up much of a fight.

In a just world there would be a special hall of fame for people who refrain from writing a novel.

Gene Tunney received \$1,000,000 for his recent pugilistic engagement with Jack Dempsey. And still some foolish people think this age is purely materialistic.

Hal Frank

Pictures for Listeners

WIRELESS experiments are now chiefly in the direction of television, and it is believed that wireless photography will shortly become quite general. Arrangements have been made between the French broadcasting authorities and an English wireless research worker, Mr. T. Thorne Baker, for the transmitting of wireless pictures



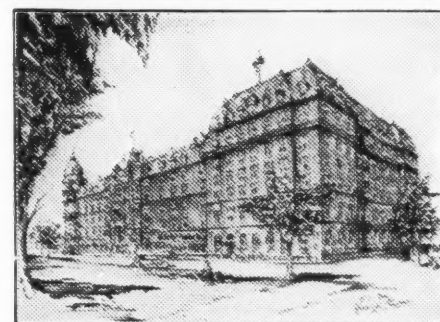
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NEW PADDOCK OF THE O.J.C. WOODBINE RACE TRACK, TORONTO.
The Ontario Jockey Club is engaged in making extensive improvements, part of which are completed, as shown in the above picture.



I MADE a brief reference last week to a certain anxiety that was inspired by recent immigration returns which showed a preponderance of non-British in the new settlers now entering the country. Since then the matter has been brought somewhat sensationally before the public by the rather underlined explosion in the General Synod of the Anglican Church in session at Kingston. A current of apprehension of a religious turn regarding the incoming settlers, which is the concern of the churches more than of the open-minded public at large, frothed up in the Synod's consideration of the matter, but the basis of the churchmen's anxiety was the racial character and consequent political inclinations of the new population. The emphatic manner in which these ordinarily restrained members of England dignitaries addressed themselves to the subject and their frank criticism of the government and all concerned with immigration may serve to bring the matter usefully to the attention of the public where occasional and temperate reports and comments in the press might pass comparatively unnoticed. This year the proportion of foreign-born immigration in relation to British immigration has shown a marked increase and it became particularly noticeable when the Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently released the figures for the first four months of the fiscal year, April to July inclusive. These showed that of a total of 88,712 immigrants entered 52,111 were British, 3,744 were from the United States, while 32,857 were from other countries, mainly European. The majority of European over British immigrants for these four months undoubtedly is sufficient to merit some consideration, and it is the more significant as indicating a rapid increase in the recent general trend of immigration. For the corresponding four months of 1926 the foreign-born immigrants numbered 32,857, while the British numbered 52,111. The situation can hardly be regarded as alarming, however, and suggests more the need of a more watchful than an anxious for the unimpaired consideration of governmental policy and action. It would seem to bear out the observation I referred to in a recent article in SATURDAY NIGHT is the effect that the results of the racial origin of immigrants which are taken in the census and correlated in various ways by the Bureau of Statistics are calculated to prove of great national value despite the protests of certain people who would proclaim a distinct Canadian race of once and henceforth (know the origin of all citizens). Mr. Forke, Minister of Immigration, has made a restrained and a fairly reasonable reply to the charges and criticisms voiced in the Anglican Synod. He advances the argument that the increase in European immigration over British immigration is in part due to the fact that Canada wants agricultural settlers and that the supply of these in Great Britain is not unlimited, as the population is not largely agricultural. It is difficult to see, at any rate, how the proportionate increase in European immigration of the last two years can properly be said at the door of the government, since there has been no change in policy of regulations which would account for it. The operation of the United States quota law should not be left out of account, for it probably tends to bring to this country Europeans who are balked in their desire to go to the United States, and this tendency could only be obstructed, if it were deemed to be in the interests of Canada to obstruct it, by the erection of similar barriers at the gates of this country. There would be a very pronounced division of opinion among public men and among the public at large as to the wisdom of such a course. But the country can be on guard and if the situation should seem to be becoming too serious the necessary action can be taken. Also there are ameliorating factors. In the first place not all the European immigrants to enter Canada remain here; many of them undoubtedly find their way into the United States one way or another. In the second place this country has a way of watching over its people pretty carefully. There is a good deal of communistic missionary work going on in certain sections among the foreign-born elements, a good deal of anti-constitutional agitation, but the authorities are in touch with it, well informed as to its proportions and its direction. They regard it as of sufficient consequence to bear watching but not as alarming.

It is a reasonable presumption that Mr. Forke, after studying the British and European end of the immigration question, and adding the knowledge thus acquired to that which he already had regarding agricultural requirements, is working out something in the way of a revision of immigration policy. There is now no proper basis for a forecast as to the directions this revision will take. Mr. Forke has already enlarged somewhat the policy of assisting British agricultural immigrants, especially boys coming here to train for a life on the land. Perhaps he will further extend this policy, and it may be that he will deem it advisable to supplement it by some mild measure of restriction on the entry of immigrants from southern European countries, but in this he would meet a good deal of opposition from influential followers of the government in parliament. There is said to be a considerable demand in Northern Ontario and Quebec for British mine workers and whether this will have any effect toward persuading the minister to enlarge the classes of laborers who are encouraged to come to Canada, which are now mainly confined to agricultural workers, remains to be seen. Nothing very drastic in the matter of changes of policy need be anticipated in any case until the views of parliament are obtained, for except in special circumstances it is the practice of this government to give parliament a large hand in such matters so that its own responsibility will not be too great for comfort.

THE judgments of the various members of the Board of Railway Commissioners in the general freight rates revision case, which have just been made public, indicate, I think, a better situation in the board than that which was disclosed in these columns something over a year ago. An improvement was anticipated when the government strengthened its position in parliament and the country and upon so doing took a firmer stand against sectional demands for interference with or the over-riding of the commission, and there is reason to believe that this anticipation is coming to be realized. The commissioners, in the matter of the general freight rates equalization case, —the order in which, given out some weeks ago, provides for extensive reductions in rates on main and branch

lines, both eastward and westward—are not unanimous. The judgments they have written disclose wide differences in outlook on rates questions but they appear to be more natural and healthy differences than past clashes of opinion. Conflict of opinion and difference in conclusion are not necessarily unhealthy signs in such a tribunal; if it were required to be always of one mind one commissioner would serve as well as six. Chief Commissioner McKelown in his judgment shows a studious concern for the duty of the commission in carrying out the order of the council calling for the erection of a new and more equalized rates structure; he betrays a serious regard for all the considerations which come within the scope of such a large order. Commissioner Boyce, who has often been in disagreement with the head of the board in the past, is more directly and frankly concerned about the necessity of protecting the railways against inroads on their revenues which would react on the transportation facilities of the country. It is interesting to note that Chief Commissioner McKelown and Commissioner Oliver still stand by themselves in adhering to their former order for the removal of the Rocky Mountain differential in westbound traffic. They decline to acknowledge error in that famous decision although the remainder of the board are against them. But on the whole there is more agreement on the various phases of the general question than might have been expected in view of the recent condition of the board, and this may be taken as a favorable indication. Whether the operation of the general order and the rates reductions involved will benefit the country to any extent or impose any serious injustice on the railways can only be found by experience. Those who should know most about it have not given very clear or confident opinions as to the effect of the new structure.

THE controversy about the condition of the country's status has broken out again in consequence of Canada's admission to membership in the Council of the League of Nations. It's pretty much the same old argument and it doesn't greatly matter who gets the decision. The two constitutional experts of the Ministry, Mr. MacKenzie King and Mr. Ernest Lapointe, hailed the announcement of Canada's admission to the League Council as an international acknowledgment and a final proof of the sovereignty of this country. Last fall they claimed that they brought back from the Imperial Conference a new status of nationhood that was proclaimed to the world, but apparently they were not satisfied that they had convinced everybody, for this latest development at Geneva was made the occasion for a further proclamation. Naturally, the irrepressible Mr. John S. Ewart wouldn't let it pass. He dismisses the pretensions of the Prime Minister and his Minister of Justice in terms synonymous with poppycock. Canada, he protests, cannot be a sovereign state and a member of the British Empire at the same time. He refuses to honor the declaration of the Imperial Conference that Great Britain and the Dominions are in no way subordinate to one another, since it is a contradiction of the fact that Canada cannot amend her own constitution without an act of the British parliament. While Mr. Ewart weeps over the humiliating position of the country, Sir George Foster returns from a pleasant summer in the West, where he has been boosting the League of Nations, and turns his runs on the claims of the government. As a veteran authority on the League, Sir George feels that he can settle the point. He gives his decision against Mr. King and Mr. Lapointe. And that's that.

I HAD decided to leave the Tory convention alone this week since there didn't appear to be much more that could be safely said about it till one had a chance to feel the pulses of the delegates as they got off the trains at Winnipeg, but now comes Mr. Ferguson with the abolition of Regulation 17. Is it a coincidence that the announcement of the settlement of this long-standing bilingual issue arrives on the eve of the convention, or does it presage a departure on the part of Mr. Ferguson from his decision not to be a candidate for the federal leadership? It is not unnatural that people should ask this question, for Mr. Ferguson has strongly identified himself with the contention that it is the right of a public man to change his mind. And it has been urged that to fit himself properly to go before the convention as a contender for the leadership it would be necessary for him to settle the Ontario school question. He announces a settlement of it, or what he hopes will be a settlement of it, and so he is in shape for the leadership race—if he elects to change his mind. Perhaps before this appears in print Mr. Ferguson may have removed the question by reaffirming his decision not to be a candidate, but in the meantime the adoption of the report of the commission on the school question upsets the calculations, for it is well known that the Ontario Premier has been urgently pressed, despite his announcement, to accept nomination for the leadership. It is conceivable that he may have been prevailed upon at least to be prepared to accept the post. The demand of party would be a compelling factor in his consideration of the question as to what he should do, and the demand of the party may be the more urgent in view of the present unlikelihood of the convention turning very decisively to any one of the other aspirants. Should it turn out that Mr. Ferguson means to change his mind, will the abolition of Regulation 17 help or hurt his chances? It would seem reasonable that it would strengthen him greatly with the Quebec delegation, with whom he should already be popular. Perhaps if Cahan were eliminated it would assure him of practically the entire Quebec vote. But on the other hand it is held that it would cost him some votes among Ontario Orange Tories, who are opposed to concessions to the French language in their province. Briefly, the consensus of opinion seems to be that if he chooses to stand for the leadership his chances will be improved rather than weakened by his latest action.

Since the strike of artificial-teeth-makers in America many people over there have been reduced to chewing their own gums.—Punch.

Tall Feather, an Indian Chief, is reported to have run from Chicago to Milwaukee, a distance of eighty-five miles, in nineteen hours. We don't blame him.—Punch.

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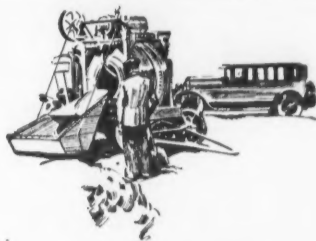
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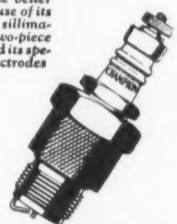
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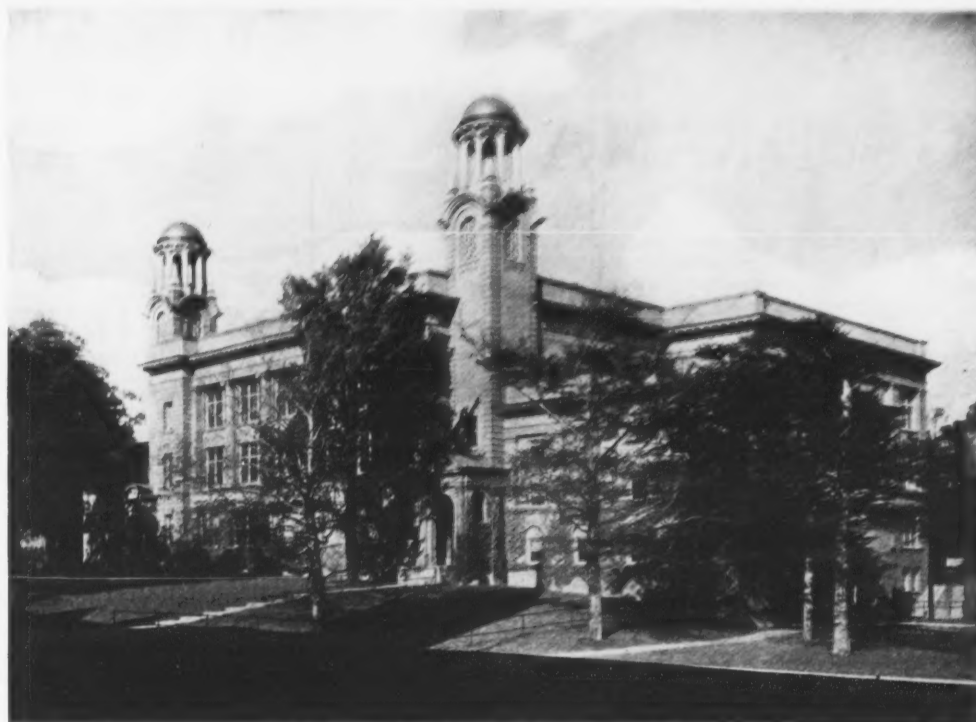
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THE CENTENARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

The Medical Building, Queen's Park, where Dr. Banting discovered insulin. According to the Rockefeller Foundation's Survey of Medical colleges in North America, that of the University of Toronto ranks first; Harvard University, second; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, third; and McGill University, Montreal, fourth. Considering the difference in wealth and population between this country and the United States this is a most amazing showing for Canada.

Where Old Men Rule and Young Men
Wait

WHERE are our youthful geniuses, those young men of flaming splendour who in times gone past held the reins of State, wrote great books, fought and won the battles of the nations?

This has been called the Age of Youth, because the young were sent out in their thousands during the War to die. But is it? If this were the Age of Youth, there should be Youth at the prow. We have only pleasure at the helm! There should be young men in the Cabinet, admirals and generals under thirty. The younger Pitt, who guided the nation through the long strife of the Napoleonic wars, was 23 when he took office as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Prime Minister at 24. Who have we now to compare with him? Mr. Winston Churchill is the modern who runs him the closest, and he was nearly 40 before he made his mark. He is now 53.

Earl Beatty, it is true, was only 39 when made Rear-Admiral, and 48 when Admiral of the Fleet. Sir Francis Drake was 32 when he set out on his voyage round the world, 35 on his return, and 43 when he beat the Spanish Armada. Nelson was a post-captain at 20. By the age of 27 Lord Clive was famous throughout the world as the "heaven-sent general".

Signor Mussolini, as Prime Minister at 39, cuts but a poor figure beside Napoleon who was 27 at the time of his stupendously successful campaigns in Italy. He was First Consul at 30, and only just over 35 when he had himself proclaimed Emperor. Alexander the Great was only 22 when he achieved his first great victory—that over Darius at the Granicus. He was 33 when he died, master of Asia, and of all the civilized western world.

Sir Isaac Newton, to give but one instance from science, was either 23 or 24 when he discovered the law of gravitation.

In the kingdom of literature are there any moderns to stand beside Keats, who died at 27, having written some of the finest poetry in the language? Shelley was 30 at his death, and Byron, swimmer of the Hellespont besides one of the most prolific of poets, 36. Shakespeare was 27 when he wrote "Romeo and Juliet", and well under 40 at the period of the greatest tragedies and comedies. Fame descended upon Macaulay when he was but little more than a boy.

Rudyard Kipling stands almost alone among the moderns in achieving such success early in life.

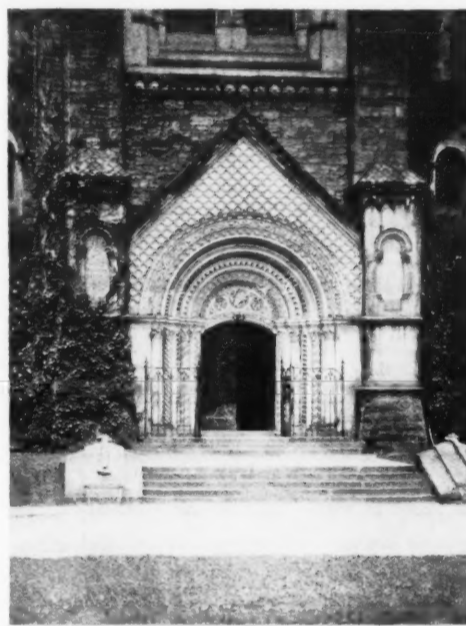
There must be some cause that makes this the Age of Age. Is it that in the earlier days life, though a strenuous game to play, was an easy one to learn? Young men of genius and talent did not then find themselves hopelessly matched against the elderly whose mere store of massed and detailed experience overwhelmingly weighted the scales. "The life so short; the craft so long to learn", is to-day truer than ever it was before. Little more than a century ago it was possible for a man of 30 to have read every book of importance in English, French, Latin and Greek, without having neglected his business to do so. Clever men were actually short of books to read!

Today it is barely possible for an industrious expert to keep abreast with the literature on his own narrow subject—mining biology, the Law, Medicine, etc. As for

keeping in touch with domestic and foreign politics, real literature, etc.—that is frankly impossible.

Also, in the old and simple days Death reaped freely each winter, and every few years sent plagues that ravaged the land and garner in the few greybeards that were left. Centenarians were almost unknown until recently, even octogenarians were very rare, and the average age of death was under 40. These deaths made plenty of 'room at the top', and there was a free race up the ladder for those with wits and willingness. Today the old men hold onto life, and sit at the top of the ladder with a traffic block behind them.

That is the tragedy of the modern world, where experience counts for so much and talent for so little; where old men live so long, and young men wait and wait.



THE CENTENARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Beautiful Norman doorway of University College, the original building of the group, completed in 1859.

Lines to a Potential Poet

WE regret, Ah! we regret.

How you must know that we regret

To refuse, yet not refuse,

—To put it mildly—to decline

With thanks your Contribution—

Which is Great in execution,

Exhibiting your Genius and Art in every line.

We trust, or rather hope

That yet again you may allow us

A perusal of your literary masterpieces, for

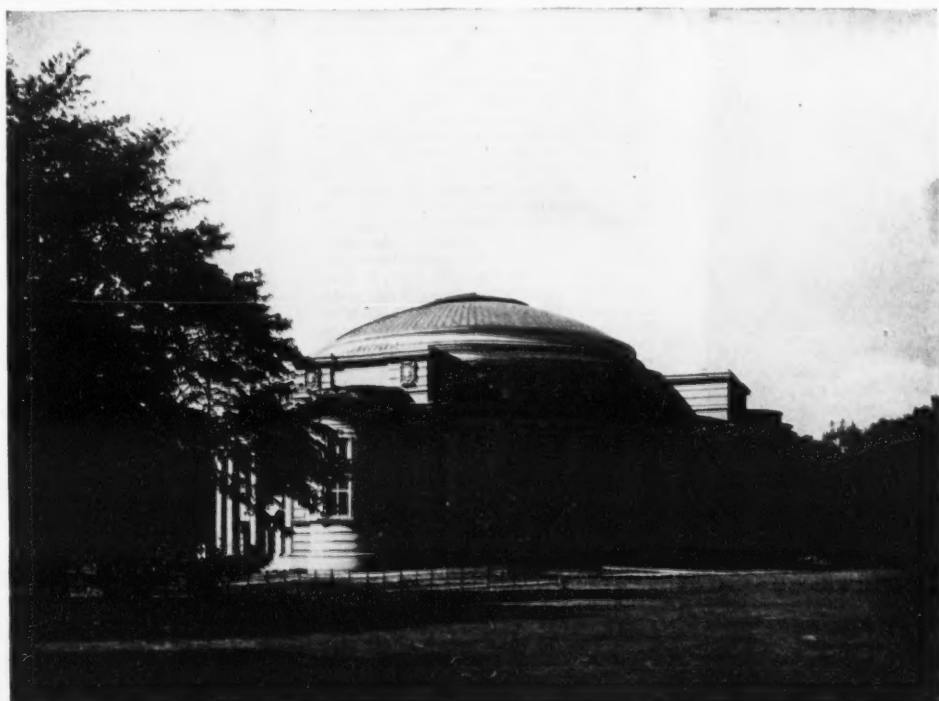
Be assured, Sir, that it pains us

More than you, though it constrains us

To return M.S. "Unsuitable for us."

The Editor.

William Hatton.



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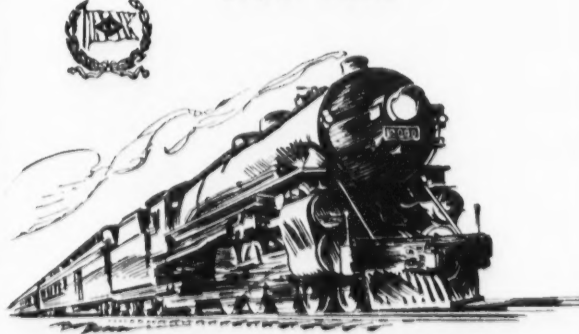
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A scene from the new racing comedy by Willard Mack, "Weather Clear—Track Fast," which opens at the Princess theatre next week.

"father and son" comedy that has enjoyed popularity for several years. The story is briefly this: Thomas Bates, Sr., a manufacturer of brooms and grown crabbed in the cares and responsibilities of business, comes into conflict with his son, who has a young man's ideas of how things should be run. Young Thomas particularly believes in kindness and amiability as necessary factors in business dealings. The upshot of the quarrel is that father and son agree to change positions for a year. Thomas, Jr., running the business, and Thomas, Sr., devoting himself to the pleasures of idle pursuits. The comedy of the piece arises out of the disillusionment of the young man when he proceeds to put his fancy ideas into practice.

The company does splendidly with the play, Frank E. Camp giving a delightful characterization of the crabbed Thomas Sr., who becomes jovial in the release of business worry, and Arthur Allard is splendid as the son who slowly loses his smile. Edith Tullifer is appealing, though a trifle mature in the role of the little orphan housekeeper, "Jerry," and excellent bits are contributed by H. Webb (Chamberlain as Kneeland, the foreman, and John Gordon as Dr. Dow, Grace Webster, Robert Leslie, Rosemary Hilton, Ellen Crowe, House Baker Jamieson, Stanley King and Edward Harvey also contribute to a very satisfactory performance.

"New Brooms" is a delightful comedy of character, with a strong human appeal. The freshness and ease with which it is presented at the Empire adds to its attractiveness. A final word for Murray Adaskin's small orchestra, whose little musicals between the acts were very neat indeed.

"Seventh Heaven" at The Regent

has been made into a motion-picture, and Frank Borzage, the director, has done a fine piece of work with it. It is a sentimental love story of a little Parisienne waif, Diane, who is rescued from a wretched life with a drunken sister by Chico, a street-washer of Paris and, according to himself, a very remarkable fellow. He warns Diane not to misunderstand; that he is not in love with her, but it is not very long before this "all-wise" young man succumbs to the wistful appeal of the child. And then comes the inevitable war to separate them.

It is purely a sentimental love story that nine out of ten directors would have made nauseating by over-emphasis and heavy-handed method. Borzage has used restraint and intelligence and the result is a very appealing picture. Janet Gaynor as the wistful Diane gives one of the most fascinating performances seen on the screen in some time and indeed steals the laurels from the over-rated Lillian Gish for this type of work. Charles Farrell as the blustering Chico is very attractive; in fact, these two young people are practically the whole picture. The war scenes are extremely interesting in that they reveal a side of the war of which we have not seen very much in the films, the defense of Paris and the part that the taxi-cab played in it.

"Seventh Heaven" can be highly recommended as one of the finer films. It is at the Regent Theatre for several weeks.

Hal Frank

The Germans Jazz "The Mikado"

Shakespeare having been brought up to date and beyond by the irreverent Germans, now Gilbert and Sullivan are most for the Teutonic mind. "The Mikado," which Winthrop Ames is presenting in the Royale Theatre in New York this season, with scrupulous care for the original text, has been turned into a revue in 12 tableaux in a production in the Grosses Schauspielhaus in Berlin. The London "Times" reports the affair thus:

"The story remains substantially the same, but a Western element has been introduced by making Nanki-Poo into the son of the American 'sugar-king,' who bequeathed his son to marry Katisha, the daughter of the 'fruit king,' for financial reasons connected with the formation of a national trust. The handsome young man appears in the earlier scenes wearing 'Oxford' trousers and a sky-blue double-breasted blazer with brass buttons, but this in no way prevents him from giving an effective rendering of 'A wandering minstrel,' which is followed by a smart exhibition of dancing and gymnastics in the best music-hall style by the Jackson boys, dressed in gay sailors' garb. At this point enters the first hint of that syncopation of Sullivan's music which culminates in a grand jazz finale at the end of each of the original acts. At intervals throughout the evening music and action work up to a sort of ballet in which the 'Charleston' step predominates.

The dialogue is, of course, almost entirely new and contains a wealth of up-to-date German slang. There are allusions to "expressionism," the loss of harps in Heidelberg, Professor Steinhilber's theories, and other matters of present-day interest, and Ko-Ko fears that if he does not stage a proper execution, he will be expelled from the International Association of Dictators. An element of coarse humor, totally alien to the Gilbertian spirit, is introduced, not only into the dialogue, but into such things as the decorations of the headgear of Posh-Bah. Wireless and aeroplanes play their part in the story and a real motor-car is driven onto the stage. The decoration in general shows, as in most German productions, the strong influence of the Moscow stage, although occasionally a discordant note is struck by relics of Germany 19th century provincial taste. The spectacular scenes are extraordinarily good of their kind.

"As a revue the production is an undoubted success. It is a much better revue than is usually provided, and a crowded house, largely unacquainted with Gilbert and Sullivan's traditions expressed approval. Yet all that is best in 'The Mikado' except, alas! the words of Gilbert's lyrics, remains. The charm of the melodies is unimpaired, and none of the old favorites is tampered with. Much hard work has been put into the characters, and Herr Max Pallenberg's Ko-Ko is, as might be expected, a work of genius."

(See Also Page 30)

PRINCESS NEXT WEEK



JOE LAURIE JR. and WILLARD MACK'S "WEATHER CLEAR—TRACK FAST"

That Master Mind—WILLARD MACK, gave theatre-goers: "TIGER ROSE," "KICK IN," "THE DOVE," "Isn't it Natural to Suppose That 'Weather Clear—Track Fast' Will be Worth While? Here is another big attraction at moderate prices. Evenings—\$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c. Wednesday Matinee—\$1.00, 50c. Saturday Matinee—\$1.50, \$1.00, 50c.

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SURVIVOR OF CHINESE EARTHQUAKE
After the earthquake in Western China, the death toll was variously estimated at between 70,000 and 100,000. Monsignor Buddenbrock, shown above, lost practically all his possessions when his house and mission were destroyed. One shock threw him through his sacristy into the open.

Leonard Wood

THE untimely death of General Leonard Wood, Governor-General of the Philippines, has removed one of the ablest and most sincerely beloved public men of America, says the "Scientific American." His life during the past 30 years was that of a great soldier, an administrator of consummate ability, and an outstanding American whose record, in spite of the fierce light of publicity which always beat upon it, stands to-day without a blemish.

During a period which witnessed our emergence from voluntary national isolation to a commanding position among the great peoples of the world, General Wood always exercised a far-reaching, constructive influence. The briefest recapitulation of his activities establishes this fact. After serving as Colonel of the regiment of "Rough Riders" during the Spanish war, he was appointed Governor of the Province of Santiago, and then Governor-General of Cuba. Such was his executive ability, that he brought order out of chaos, organizing a stable government, and making it possible by 1902 to turn over a prosperous and peaceful country to the Cuban people. This work included the complete reorganization of fiscal, judicial, provincial and municipal affairs, and the organization of military and police forces. Soon thereafter, he was sent to the Philippine Islands as Governor of Moro Province, where he repeated his successes in Cuba.

Later, we see him appointed Chief of Staff. In this most important position he served for four years, during which he completely reorganized the General Staff. He will be gratefully remembered as the originator of our training camps. Later, at a time when the White House frowned upon even the suggestion of military preparedness, General Wood was the only high-ranking military officer who jeopardized his military future by throwing himself heart and soul into the organization and development of the famous Plattsburgh camp. It took patriotism and courage of a high order

to do that, and General Wood subsequently paid the price. When the war was declared, it was the national expectation that this most able man would be given a large share in our military activities in France. Instead of this, he was retained in America, moved from pillar to post, and forbidden to accompany to France the division which he had trained.

His last great work was that of bringing order out of chaos in the Philippine Islands—a stupendous task, which in spite of his age and somewhat broken health, he did not hesitate to undertake. He found the Philippines hostile and left them friendly.

The writer closes this eulogy by quoting from a personal letter received from the Governor-General. "The people are happy and contented and on the whole, I think, appreciative of what we are doing. Despite all the efforts of the leaders, the lies by Philipinos against Americans, and the dissemination of false information both here and at home, I have yet to receive my first disagreeable signed or unsigned communication from any one of the twelve million people living in the islands."

Telling the Patient

SHOULD a patient be told exactly what has been done, when a surgical operation has been performed on him? By all means, answers a contributor to "The Modern Hospital" (Chicago) and quoted by "The Literary Digest." He has a right to know; and besides, his knowledge may be of the greatest service to a subsequent operator. Some surgeons even advocate supplying the patient with a written, technical account of the operation and its objects, to be preserved by him for future use. We read:

"One ingenious yet impractical doctor has recently suggested that every surgeon, in closing his abdominal incision, should tattoo into the skin adjacent to the wound the nature of the operation performed. Reference has been made to this recommenda-

tion simply to stress the need for some arrangement whereby the patient who has been operated upon, perhaps years earlier, may have information in regard to the nature of the surgical procedure carried out. Oftentimes the emergency is so great that the patient's life may actually depend upon the surgeon then in charge quickly securing information as to previous surgical illnesses or operations. To telegraph the superin-

tendent of a hospital in a distant city for this information is often unsatisfactory. If time is available, to request a copy of the records from the hospital in which the patient had been previously treated is frequently productive of results; but when a serious surgical emergency arises, time is not available for securing information in this way.

"Some abdominal surgeons make it a practice, upon the discharge of a patient from the hospital, to supply a form certificate, setting forth briefly in medical terminology the surgical procedures carried out. This practice, of course, has its objections, not the least of which is the furnishing of facts to the patient himself, which may be disturbing, or to relatives and friends who will use this information for improper purposes.

"If it is not felt best for the hospital to pursue this practice, then there should certainly be available at all times a card index, to which a hospital clerk could refer in answer to telegraphic or telephonic requests for information.

"Even although the former solution to this problem may have its faults, it is felt that the patient has a right to know what surgical conditions were found and how they were remedied, because this information may not only be immediately satisfying to him, but in years to come it may be in reality life-saving."

A Manchester man who the other day stole four ukeleles from a house was arrested by the police, instead of being allowed to carry on the good work.—Punch.

According to the daily papers summer is to last this year till the end of October, but no information is given as to when it is to start.—Punch.

TRUE STORIES about LIFE INSURANCE
by a REPRESENTATIVE of the MUTUAL LIFE

His wife was not to know

A WHOLESOME drygoods merchant was anxious to insure his life to protect his wife, but stipulated that she was not to know, because she did not like the idea of entering into a contract by which she would stand to benefit by his death.

"I believe it is my duty to protect her," he said, "whether she agrees or not."

He died, a few years later, and when his widow found she was to have a monthly income from the Mutual Life of Canada for the rest of her days, she burst into tears of relief.

"I used to think of life insurance as 'blood money,'" she said. "But now I see what it will mean to me."

I have found that, while wives may occasionally think as this woman once did, widows never do.

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The Wonder Lamp

BESIDE the modern magic of our electric light, the wonderful lamp of Aladdin pales into insignificance. For through the electric incandescent lamp, the world has emerged into light and the night has taken on a brightness that rivals the beauty of day.

Yet it is but forty-eight years since the electric lamp was no more than a dream in the mind of young Thomas Edison. Through long experiment and frequent disappointment the dream became reality, and the year 1879 saw the result of Edison's genius and labor.

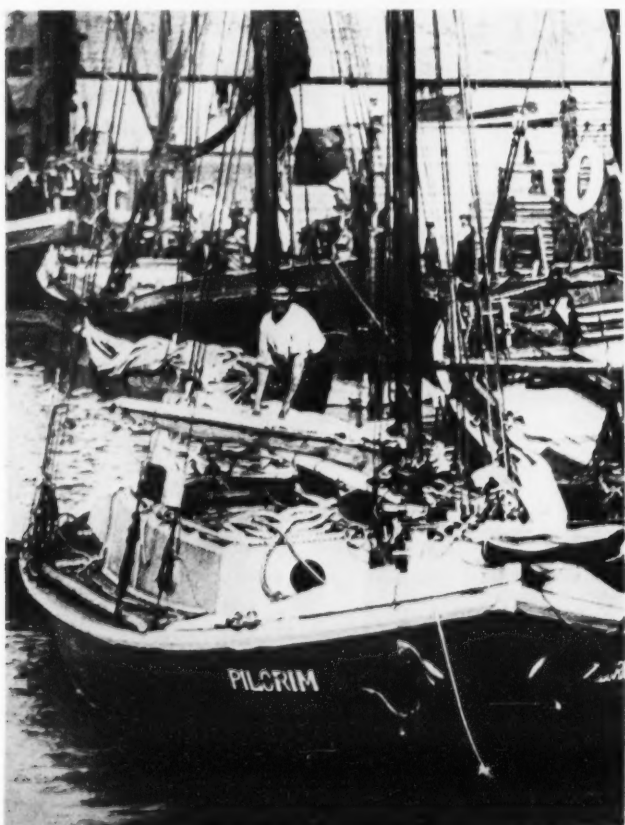
The first electric incandescent lamp was crude and inefficient, compared with the lamps of today, but it was the most memorable achievement in all the history of illumination, marking as it did the beginning of

our modern electric lighting system.

Improvement followed improvement. The early carbon filament gave place to the stronger, brighter tungsten. The vacuum lamp was replaced by the gas-filled bulb. The tipless bulb followed and attention was turned to the importance of proper light diffusion. Frosted lamps were produced. During the past year, still another great advance has been made—the introduction of the inside-frosted lamp.

All of these developments in the science of electric lighting have been fostered by Mazda Service which assures the high standard of Mazda Lamp quality, and which gives to us the supreme achievement in electric lamp making—the lamp which still bears Edison's name—the Edison Mazda Lamp with the inside frost.

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THE LONE SEA ROVER

After two years and ten months at sea entirely alone in a small craft, Capt. Thomas Drake, known as the "lone sea rover" arrived at Faversham, his native place, after an absence of forty years. His vessel, "The Pilgrim," has sailed the seven seas with its one occupant, who has collected scores of sea specimens during his journeys. The picture shows Capt. Drake aboard "The Pilgrim" at Faversham.



Edison's invention of the Electric Incandescent Lamp in 1879 and the Inside Frosted Lamp which bears his name today

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LONDON TRAIN SMASH
Eleven people were killed in the five o'clock Southern Railway Express from Cannon Street to Folkestone, Dover and Deal, which was derailed recently at Riverhead, a mile from Sevenoaks, on the London side. Fifty people were injured.

The Unfamiliar House

By John Gould Fletcher

To an unfamiliar house once more
these feet have wandered,
That set forth on the road so many
years gone by.
And once again as stranger have I
pondered
On the serene blue depths of an
unfamiliar sky.
Here where a dead youth passed, un-
spent yet shattered,
I walk my roads neglected once again.
And whether that strange past or the
nearer past much mattered
I do not know. Here I am loosed from
pain.
Between me and the boy that held
forlornly to his vision
Now stands a lofty shining unsur-
mountable wall;
I stare at it in vain—neither sym-
pathy nor derision
Alters its mass at all.
The oak-trees stand as they have
stood, unchanging,
The dumb stretch of the dusky sun-
brown earth
Still breathes in brooding harmony
with all my hopes, far ranging,
As on that ever-vanished day when
time first brought me birth.
And people come. They still have kept
their places
In which they stood a dozen years
ago;
But when I grasp their hands and
They seem more strange than once of
old; I know
That time and the years sift wrinkles;
stare into their faces
now I wonder
What lasts between us, changing day
on day.
Once and for all my fate was this, to
live though torn asunder
From all I might have shared—there
is no other way.
And when I pass, from a dark hearth-
stone going,
Blue in the rosy dusk the hickory-
smoke will glide;
But I will be borne from it on the
flowing
Drift of a darker tide.
No more than smoke can I blur
still these blue skies' changeless
splendor,
No more than a faint blue cloud of
smoke within these hearts I last.
The mirror fronts me, frozen, cold,
untender.
There are no ghosts left now; the
past is but the past.

—The Nation

Science

Elephants are intelligent. Every-
body likes elephants. They pile
teakwood, and we have heard it said
that they do this without human
direction. Elephants also have a long
memory and take terrible revenge on
aged men who as children fed them
peanuts stuffed with cayenne pepper.
Now we are asked to believe another,
which appeared in a New York daily.
Source: The "Indian News Service."
It seems that a forest fire was rapidly
spreading in India when the leader
of a herd of wild elephants "smelled
the fire and came to the road in order
to satisfy his natural curiosity. The
moment he saw the fire spreading to
the forest he called his followers by
loud trumpeting, and within a few
moments a well disciplined band of
dusky four-footed firemen were busily
employed, with their trunks as hose,
turning 40 streams of water on the
blazing tree and burning woods." Very
soon, the dispatch continues, the fire
was put out.
This story came out of India. But
so did Sir Jagadis Bose, the Hindu
scientist, who would have us believe

that metals are alive and that plants
have souls. Altogether, India must be
a wonderful place.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE CON- VENTION, WINNIPEG — OCT. 10 TO 14 — CREATING WIDESPREAD INTEREST.

Canadian Pacific Arranging Special
Train Service for Accommodation of
Delegates.

For the convenience of the many
delegates and friends who will travel
from all parts of Ontario to attend
the Liberal-Conservative Convention
at Winnipeg, the Canadian Pacific
will operate special trains from To-
ronto and Windsor. First special will
leave Toronto Friday, Oct. 7th, at
8:00 p.m. and arrive Winnipeg 7:45
a.m. following Sunday morning. For
the accommodation of delegates from
Windsor, Chatham, London and

other Western Ontario points, a special
train will leave Windsor 4:00
p.m. Friday, Oct. 7th, and passing
through Toronto will leave North
Toronto Station at 11:00 p.m. arriv-
ing Winnipeg 10:45 a.m. Sunday,
October 9th. It is also probable that
a special will be operated from To-
ronto at 8:45 p.m. Saturday, Oct.
8th. In addition to the special trains
on dates in question special cars will
be attached to the "Vancouver Ex-
press" regular train for Winnipeg
leaving Toronto 9:00 p.m.

Departure times from Toronto
provide connection from regular
trains for Eastern Ontario Delegates.
All trains consist of latest type
all-steel equipment and delegates are
assured of comfort and pleasing
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The lands of the blue
Mediterranean—yours
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Colorful Madeira, ro-
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ous Egypt and the Holy
Land. Sail from New
York, Feb. 4, on the
sumptuous *Empress of
Scotland*, manned by a
cruise staff trained to
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73 days, 19 ports, 16
countries.

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Here is a cruise that offers
you the "contrasts of the
world"—from the cul-
tured life of South Amer-
ica's flourishing capitals
to the primitive blacks
of the East Africa coast.
Leave New York, Jan. 24,
on Canadian Pacific's
speed-queen of the seas,
Empress of France. 104
days, 16 countries, 20
ports. Stop-over in
Europe, if desired.

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Trucks to the Frozen North

IN THE trackless heart of the upper Dominion
International Speed Trucks are bold explorers.
The McInnes Fish Company, Ltd., Edmonton, Al-
berta, operating the northernmost inland fisheries
on the North American continent, takes them into
the Great Slave Lake region, in a latitude as far north
as Greenland, to fish for whitefish through the ice.

Last winter, in spite of the hardships of heavy
snows, with temperatures falling to 55 below zero,
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1,200,000 pounds of fish to headquarters, besides
serving the crews of fishermen with a winter hauling
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The splendid qualities, for which Internationals
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the world around, are in reserve in every Speed
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Harvester manufacture. Every owner will be given
faithful performance by the Internationals he buys,
and Service he will find always close at hand.



To navigate drifts it is at times necessary
to equip the trucks with snow plows, as on
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THE unusually complete service organization
maintained throughout Canada by International
Harvester makes International Truck owners feel safe
to engage in even the most spectacular operations
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Fish Company, Ltd., operating far north of ordinary
truck routes, are within reach of dependable factory-
standard service at Edmonton, northernmost Har-

vester branch. So it goes, all over the Dominion.
St. John, on the east, renders the same experienced
service that users have available at Vancouver, on
the west. And in between, sixteen more Company-
owned branches also keep International owners
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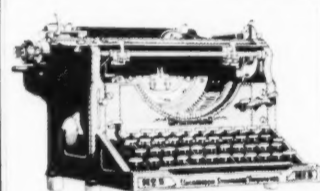
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The Revue Smash — Youth! Snap! Pep!

AROUND THE WORLD REVUE

HOWARD BLAIR, WITH ROY BUTLER, HAL KENNEDY
50 PEOPLE MOSTLY GIRLS 50

MUSIC & DRAMA

Note and Comment

FOR their offering this week, the Malcolm Fassett players at the Vaughan Glaser theatre are presenting "The Little Spitfire," a comedy whose theme is rather well-worn, but which proves entertaining fare. The little Spitfire is a chorus-girl who marries the son of a millionaire, and the action develops out of her conflict with social snobbery. Pauline McLean plays the part of the little Spitfire and Malcolm Grassett appears as the millionaire's son. The performance is generally satisfactory.

THE Hart House String Quartet has been engaged by the University of Toronto Centenary Committee to give a concert on October 8th exclusively for the honored guests who are coming from all parts of the world to participate in the celebration. This engagement is not only in recognition of the close association of the Quartet with the University, but also of the fact that the Hart House String Quartet is one of the major musical organizations of Canada and a high representative of its musical life. A meritorious programme has been arranged.

For its opening concert of the Hart House Theatre series, the Quartet will give the Mozart Quartet in G Major, Italian Serenade, Hugo Wolf, and the first performance on this continent of Brahms's new quartet, Opus 33.

THE Toronto Conservatory Orchestra, Dr. Ludwig von Kunitz, conductor, has resumed its weekly rehearsals for the season. Among the works to be performed this season will be several interesting compositions by British composers. A Junior Students' Orchestra is also being formed, under the direction of Miss Lina Brochler Adamson. These orchestral classes are free to Conservatory students, and amateurs, not otherwise enrolled as students of the Conservatory and who possess the necessary technical and musical qualifications, are eligible for membership on payment of a nominal fee.

A GREAT interest is evident in the "Dalcroze Eurhythmics" classes to be conducted by Mme. Madeleine Ross Lasserre at the Toronto Conservatory of Music. These classes are a direct continuation of the work done by Mme. Lasserre at the Margaret Eaton School for the past two years, the great value of which was evidenced by the demonstration given at the Toronto Conservatory last spring.

Those who are not yet acquainted with the Dalcroze Method may be referred to a condensed article in the last Conservatory Quarterly Review. This method is widely spread in Europe, and interest is growing rapidly on this continent. A Normal School was started a year ago in New York. In Toronto, a Dalcroze Eurhythmics Association, affiliated with the Dalcroze Society in London, England, was formed lately. Demand for teachers in the United States is exceeding the supply, and there is no doubt that in Canada as well the value of this method, not only for a musical education but also as a means of general development, is being more and more recognized. Here is a field for a new profession.

Therefore we gladly notice in Mme. Lasserre's programme the arrangement made with the New York School, enabling those of her pupils who may be desirous of preparing for the teachers' certificate to start their studies in Toronto.

Coming Events

WEDNESDAY evening will see the opening of the Toronto musical season with a recital by Rosa Ponselle, the world's greatest dramatic soprano, at Massey Hall. This event will be under the management of I. E. Suckling, and a capacity audience at this writing is almost assured. Those who were fortunate enough to hear Miss Ponselle when she sang in Toronto last October were naturally the first to apply for seats for next Wednesday's appearance. The golden loveliness of Miss Ponselle's tone is unrivalled among dramatic sopranos, and she provides her dynamic thrills without sacrificing the quality of her magnificent tone. She possesses a voice of interpretative gifts of the highest order, of glorious volume, flexible, and of a velvet smoothness.

As last year, Miss Ponselle will be assisted by Mr. Ross Stuart, pianist, who besides accompanying her will play a group of piano solos. Mr. Suckling states that next Wednesday's programme is one that is exceptionally attractive.

"ROSE-MARIE" is still the little magic-laden portion in this theatrical year of 1927, and consequently the largest audiences of the current season to date continue witnessing the performance of this outstanding Arthur Hammerstein success due at the Royal Alexandra Theatre for one week only, beginning Monday evening, October 3rd, with matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

"Rose-Marie" is a type of entertainment that is peculiarly indigenous to our soil. In reality, it is sheer melodrama set to music, but the dramatic



JANET GAYNOR AND CHARLES FARRELL
As Diane and Chico in the appealing photoplay, "Seventh Heaven", now at the Regent Theatre.

content is so impressive, the comedy so adroitly manipulated, and the music so enchanting that "Rose-Marie" compares most favorably to any of the operettes of Venetian extraction that once dominated in the theatre. "Rose-Marie" possesses enduring qualities. Its charm is not ephemeral. Just as a good book can be read and re-read so "Rose-Marie" can be witnessed often and continue to exert its original appeal. The music lover instinctively recognizes the merit there is in the lilting melodies conceived in scholarly style by Rudolf Friml and Herbert Stothart. Thomas like the sentimental "Rose-Marie," the "Indian Love Call," "The Door of My Dreams," or the stirring march song of "The Mounties" are not quickly forgotten.

"Rose-Marie" is unusually beautiful in scenic and costume equipment, the embodiment of richness and good taste throughout. Mr. Hammerstein has assembled the best from the Rose-Marie companies for the cast to be seen here, which includes: Beulah Berson, Paul Donah, Hazel Gaudreau, Charles Meakins, Peggy Pates, Moustion Richards, Daisy Gibson, Sano Marco, Ross Gibson, Neil Moore, and over ninety others.

ANOTHER big time vaudeville producer is to try his hand in the legitimate producing field. This is really his first attempt, although last season he made his debut as a co-producer. Martin Sampter is the man, and he is presenting "Weather Clear, Track Fast," the comedy drama by Willard Mack, which opens a week's engagement at the Princess Theatre

on Monday evening, October 3rd. In addition, as co-producer last season, he also presented a Willard Mack play, "The Noose." Mr. Sampter wants to produce plays for the masses; plays that will be popular, and he believes Mack is the author of such plays. The cast includes Joe Laurie, Jr., who was starred last season in "If I Were Rich"; William Courtleigh, the veteran star; Marion Fairbanks, famous as a member of the Fairbanks Twins, who is making her debut on the dramatic stage; Joseph Sweeney, Herbert Ashton, Charles Hill, Tommy Meade, Tony Francesco, Clark Marshall, Florence Earle, Mary Lucas, Gertrude Louise Walker, former prize Ziegfeld beauty; Walda Mansfield, Frank Lyon, and Buck and Bubbles.

"Weather Clear, Track Fast," is a vivid, colorful and dramatic story of the race track, sprinkled with an abundance of comedy.

WILLIAM FOX'S wonderful picture; in fact, the greatest picture in years, surpasses all expectations. It is the verdict of all those who have attended the Regent Theatre this week to see Austin Strong's story of "7th Heaven" under the direction of Frank Borzage. Two new stars have been made in Toronto by their wonderful portrayals of Diane, the street waif, and Charles Farrell as "Chico," a very remarkable fellow as he says himself. No performance on screen has eclipsed Miss Gaynor's portrayal of Diane, for she is so great in her unexpected and wistful loveliness and sympathy that she completely captivates the hearts of her audience with

first
in the
minds of
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WILLYS-KNIGHT

her first appearance in the picture. She is just a beautiful, lovable girl who knows her part and will be credited with the finest performance ever shown in Toronto.

And with these in the leading roles is a cast which includes Ben Reid, David Butler, Albert Gran, Gladys Brockwell, Emilie Chantard and George Stone, all of whom reach their greatest achievement in "7th Heaven."

A very beautiful production and presentation with the symphony orchestra all under the able direction of Edward Collins gives "7th Heaven" the beautiful musical setting.

Seats are now on sale for this and next week. Every theatregoer in Toronto and vicinity should see this wonderful picture.

AN EVENT of this week is the first of the three de Kreez recitals in the Concert Hall, Toronto Conservatory of Music, which takes place on Saturday afternoon, October the first.

Mr. and Mrs. de Kreez hold an enviable reputation for ensemble work in which there is a steadily growing interest among concert goers, not only on this continent, but abroad.

In the Spring of 1926 they gave the complete cycle of Beethoven Sonatas in four recitals in Berlin. They played to capacity houses and the recitals were, in the opinion of the leading critics, a revelation.

Preserving Darwin's Old Home

SIR ARTHUR KEITH'S announcement that the British Association is about to initiate a fund to purchase Darwin's house for the nation will give the liveliest satisfaction to scientists everywhere as well as to the great scientist's descendants. Mr. A. Darwin, the great-grandson, still lives with his father in the neighborhood of the ancestral home at Down. Down House, which is now used as a school, is but little changed since Charles Darwin's days, though the neighborhood has undergone some expansion. It was in the autumn of 1842 that Darwin moved into Kent, and settled at the little village of Down — the rural retreat that was destined to be his home for a period of forty years. He described the village as "a place where newcomers are seldom seen, and where the names occurring in the old church registers are still borne by the villagers."

When Darwin went to Down to escape the strain of London life the village contained only a few hundred inhabitants. It lies in a retired spot between the main roads to West Ham and Sevenoaks, to the north of the great chalk escarpment above the Weald. "Its chief merit," he wrote to his cousin, W. D. Fox, "is its extreme ruralness. I think I never was in a more perfectly quiet country."

From the very first Darwin regarded it as his settled home for life. The house was by no means picturesque—"Good, but very ugly," he said, "with a rather bleak garden"—but it was quiet and restful; and when in a few years the walls became mantled with creepers and the garden sheltered by banks of evergreen shrubbery, he thought it the sweetest place for his seclusion. It was in his early days at Down he made the chief friendship of his life—that of Sir Joseph Hooker. Here he was often visited by Hooker, Sir Charles Lyell, Professor Huxley, Dr. Asa Gray, and other friends with whom he shared his ideas while working out his momentous work on the "Origin of Species," and subsequently, "The Descent of Man".



FOR THE NATION: THE HOUSE OF THE GREAT SCIENTIST, CHARLES DARWIN. Where Darwin lived for forty years, and died in 1882; his house at Down, which it is hoped to acquire for the nation.

Explorer's Thrill in a Fog
THE capture of a polar bear amid the drifting icebound Mill Island, Hudson Strait, is described in the latest despatch from the schooner *Morrisey*, carrying the Putnam expedition to the Arctic for purposes of exploration and research. George Palmer Putnam, a member of the firm of publishers, tells how the bear was first sighted on an ice-jam by an Eskimo named Kavaou. Robert E. Peary, the son of Robert S. Peary, the first man to get to the North Pole, who is with the expedition, immediately volunteered to try and capture

the Arctic Ocean. "Our object was to get past the Arctic Circle," she said. "We were told that we should never do it because of the swamps, but we had hopes that we would reach the Arctic Ocean. When within 40 miles of it we struck the swamps, but we pushed forward almost inch by inch for three miles. Of course, it was one of those foolhardy things people do when out on these trips of adventure. We were compelled to turn back, and it took us twenty-four hours to retrace those treacherous three miles. We had to break down trees and shrubs so that the wheels could get a grip of

something. At one time it almost seemed as if we should have to abandon the car, but we gained solid ground without any damage to our little chariot. That was only one of our many experiences. In Sweden we encountered a terrible storm, and the lighting set fire to the forest. It meant a race for dear life over fearful roads. The fire spread rapidly and we could almost feel the flames scorching our enamel.

"We spent two never-to-be-forgotten nights in the forest," continued Mrs. Bruce. "In Finland we managed to reach a settlement, and I was given the choice of sleeping with six other women in two beds. The alternative was a log hut, and I preferred that, but I should think there were all the creepy-crawly creatures ever created, and we soon went back to the car, in which we huddled together for two nights. We were practically without sleep for a week. The curious thing was that the farther north we got the hotter it became. I had taken stock, inette frocks and leather coats. The heat became almost intolerable in the car, and it was over 90 in the shade.

Motoring in the Arctic Circle

BESPATTERED with mud, a cream and blue saloon car came to a halt in the courtyard of the Hotel Cecil, London, and over a bonnet floated flags of half-a-dozen different countries. From the car stepped a slight, sunburned young woman wearing a stockinette frock and a close-fitting blue hat. She was Mrs. Victor A. Bruce. Accompanied by her husband and Mr. Bruce, they left England on July 8th, and with an average of 267 miles a day penetrated for three miles the swamp stretching towards



THE FLONZALEY QUARTET. Who will give a concert at Hart House in Nov. 17th, in connection with the Hart House String Quartet Series.

The following women, Mr. and Mrs. de Kreez gave three subscription concerts, using Sonatas by Chopson, Beethoven, Liszt, Brahms, and Beethoven. Liszt, Brahms, and Beethoven. They were invited to play not only in Berlin, but in the German cities of Brunswick, Cassel, Leipzig and Hanover. During four years their ensemble was the most

distinguished of Germany, and such critics as Leopold Schmidt, Emil Schenker and Karl Kohn reckoned their concerts with the most important events of the concert season. While in Max Steinberg called them "the aristocrats of the concert field." In their Toronto series Mr. and Mrs. de Kreez are using a number of interesting novelties.

APPROXIMATE "The World Beyond" and "The World Within" are two of the most enjoyable and spectacular offerings in the Columbia series. Howard Hays, Hal Kennedy and Roy Butler, featured comedians, are surrounded by a high class company of musical comedy players, and a big variety chorus who sing and dance, and the specialities of the hour. The costumes and scenery are a feature and in no way looked. Particular note of the cleverest things in the show, and which will be a surprise and a novelty for the patrons of this wonderful production. It was short scenes from "The World Beyond" and "The World Within" which were played last night. Mr. Walter Davis, who played the part of the "World Beyond" was the first to appear on the stage.

OUT OF DOORS "The World Beyond" and "The World Within" are two of the most enjoyable and spectacular offerings in the Columbia series. Howard Hays, Hal Kennedy and Roy Butler, featured comedians, are surrounded by a high class company of musical comedy players, and a big variety chorus who sing and dance, and the specialities of the hour. The costumes and scenery are a feature and in no way looked. Particular note of the cleverest things in the show, and which will be a surprise and a novelty for the patrons of this wonderful production. It was short scenes from "The World Beyond" and "The World Within" which were played last night. Mr. Walter Davis, who played the part of the "World Beyond" was the first to appear on the stage.

The reading material in the show is a surprise and a novelty for the patrons of this wonderful production. It was short scenes from "The World Beyond" and "The World Within" which were played last night. Mr. Walter Davis, who played the part of the "World Beyond" was the first to appear on the stage.

When we crossed the Arctic Circle the air was simply thick with mosquitoes. They were much more numerous than in Africa, although they were not poisonous, but they bit continuously, and my face and arms became terribly swollen. We looked for wolves and only found mosquitoes. Some days I was fifteen hours at the wheel, and on many occasions we drove by the light of the midnight sun. At Zealand we were entertained at dinner by the Royal Automobile Club of Denmark, and they presented me with a silver plaque for the most skilful woman driver.

IMPROVED SERVICE TO CHICAGO VIA THE MAPLE LEAF
The running time of the Canadian National's night train to Chicago, "The Maple Leaf," has been quickened up by twenty minutes. It now leaves Toronto at 8.55 p.m. same as in the past, but arrives in Chicago at 9.55 a.m. following morning, in place of 10.15 a.m.
The Canadian National is the double-track route between Toronto and Chicago and National character service features this train.
Tickets, reservations, and all information from any Agent of the Canadian National.



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Here is one of the smartest looking, smartest acting cars of the new season—built as only Nash builds motor cars, performing as only a Nash performs.

You'll never believe it could be priced as low as it is. The body is a full two inches lower in the fashionable vogue. Window and door ledges, the

instrument board and its crown ledge, all are finished in walnut. The steering wheel is solid walnut, inlaid and crested. There are shirred door pockets. Vanity case and smoking set. New type, form-fitting cushions, upholstered in rich mohair and button-tufted in the custom manner. *Luxury wherever you look!*

And luxury in every mile and minute you drive it. It is quick on the go, always out in front at a traffic start, effortless on hills. There is increased power

in its big 7-bearing Valve-in-Head motor. Yet that motor is even more quiet, even smoother. *Integral balance* of Nash operating parts has accomplished an astounding improvement in already fine motor performance.

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A PORTRAIT OF THE LATE ROBERT J. FLEMING
Mayor of Toronto 1892-3, 1896-7, which has been added to the portrait gallery at Toronto City Hall and was recently unveiled. It is from the brush of Francis Haxby, a local resident.

Brighter Days in Germany

NOT in many decades have the German people been as happy as they are today, we are told, and they are not only able to live and to dress better, but they dress more brightly and move about as if they were enjoying freedom. What is particularly noticed by the Berlin correspondent of the London "Saturday Review," says the "Literary Digest," is that the younger generation has adopted an entirely new mode of life. The liberation from restraint that followed the Revolution, it seems, was at first abused in various ways, but common sense is said to be prevailing now, and a healthy freedom is asserting itself. This informant notes also that some difficulty was at first experienced in finding a substitute for the military training of the young men, but they have taken the matter into their own hands. The substitute they have found is athletics of all kinds, to which they devote themselves passionately. What is more, the young women, too, are taking up athletics enthusiastically, and this correspondent continues:

"Germans are also pleased that the outside world no longer gives them the cold shoulder. Very many of them can afford to travel abroad, and these fortunate persons bring back the news that the German is welcomed everywhere. The crowning triumph is that Belgium is again glad to see Germans in her watering-places, and Germans in their thousands are taking advantage of the opportunity to visit the bathing-places on their one-time enemy's coasts. For a long time past Germans have met with a cordial reception in France, and Berliners are really gratified by the fact that French railway and shipping companies have opened a tourist agency in Unter den Linden. Great efforts have been made also to induce foreigners to visit Berlin and other places of interest in Germany, and these have been to a great extent successful. Americans are again filling the first-class Berlin hotels, and are spending money freely in other places mentioned in their guide-books. Baden-Baden, for the first time for many years, declares that it is satisfied, and many other well-known holiday and health resorts will tell the same tale when the summer is over."

The general improvement in Germany, it is then related, is also showing itself outwardly in Berlin. The suburban railway system is being electrified and entirely reorganized at enormous expense, we are told, and the electric underground railway is spreading in all directions. Berlin's claim to be the cleanest city in Europe, this correspondent believes, is a just one. The public buildings and the business and private houses are everywhere being renovated and enlarged, the streets are being adapted to the increasing traffic, and it seems that still another cause for satisfaction is the prospect of a good harvest. Whether the political situation shows encouraging signs depends upon the attitude of the person who views it, according to this informant, who adds:

"One thing is certain, namely, that the Nationalists are regaining power. It may be an exaggeration to say that the Republicans are weakening, but there are evidences of dissension among them. The Socialists are undoubtedly pressed forward in excess of their chosen pace by the radical element among them, and the consequent desire to assert their power is causing them to rub up against the non-Socialist Republicans. Strong as Socialism is in Germany, it is not in a position to impose its will on the whole nation. The non-Socialist elements among the other Republican parties would, perhaps, not form a

solid phalanx against an attempt at socialist domination, but they would prevent its accomplishment. The antagonism between the two schools of thought and standpoints is as keen as ever; it manifests itself in a quiet but gigantic struggle. Time seems to be on the side of the Republican idea, which exerts an assuaging influence between Nationalism and Socialism, but the situation is still highly charged with electricity, and any serious attempt on the part of the Nationalists to assert their gain of power very firmly might so arouse the Socialists that an explosion would result. It looks, however, as if there were sufficient men of weight in the ranks of the non-Socialist parties to prevent Nationalist action of a kind that would be regarded by the other side as provocative."

The Duke of York's Cup

THE victory of America in the international motor boat race for the trophy presented by the Duke of York has given rise to the impression that this means that henceforth British boats must go across the Atlantic in the effort to recover the Cup, as was the practice in the contest for the big yachting trophy. But the conditions governing the holding of the prize are totally different, and, as a fact, the nature of the race is to be completely changed after next year. Plans for the reorganization of the contest have been under official discussion for some time, and although the report is not yet ready, it is understood that the international race in 1928 will be for boats of a different type. The change has the full approval of the Duke of York and leading owners. It is equally certain that the great event will now be an annual fixture at Southampton, for the change from the Thames this year gave universal satisfaction.

Women's College Hospital Plans

A CAMPAIGN for the purpose of raising \$750,000.00 toward the construction of a proposed \$1,000,000.00 Women's College Hospital at Toronto is to be launched early in the spring. Mrs. A. M. Huestis, who is well-known in the city of Toronto, and has been very active in many charitable enterprises, has consented to act as Chairman of the Campaign, together with the assistance of Miss Janet C. Anderson, who is President of the Hospital, and other prominent women. They have been able to interest a number of leading ladies to assist in raising the amount required. Lady Eaton, who is the Honorary President of this most worthy institution, has been interested for many years and has



GEORGE B. WOODS
President of the Continental Life Insurance Company, who is one of those engaged in organizing an appeal for funds for the construction of a new Women's College Hospital.

given liberally toward this good work; Mr. Geo. B. Woods, President of the Continental Life Insurance Company, with Colonel Rowley, the Assistant to the General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, will act as treasurer for the Campaign. These with a number of prominent and influential citizens are endeavouring to form up a strong committee to help to raise the amount needed for this building.

This Campaign had been arranged to take place this fall, but owing to the request of the Federation Community Service Organization, the Committee decided to put this off until March of 1928.

Shrines of Norwegian Music and Drama

WHEN I visit a country I am never satisfied to see simply its scenery and its popular attractions. I want to see where its genius was cradled and walk amid scenes which its great ones have made famous. So in Norway, with a passing glance to Aalesund whose Rollo, Fletcher made the subject of his "Bloody Brother" in 1639, and Fredericksvarm where the poet Boyesen was born and perhaps Kongsberg where the composer Sinding first saw the light, I begin to follow the trail of men like Ibsen, Bjornson and Grieg. Ibsen was born at Skien, about 60 miles from Oslo

and when a lad worked in an apothecary's store at Grimstad. With Bjornson he attended the University at Oslo who took Ibsen's place just after at Bergen as Director of Ole Bull's theatre. I look for Gudbrandsdal, the scene of "Peer Gynt", and then track Bjornson from his birthplace at Kvikne, and see where he went to school at Molde or find his boyhood home at Noes, where his father was a clergyman, until I come to his own home, "Olestad" in Gausdal, where he wrote many of his works. To Bergen I come to see outside the town, "Troidhanger", the home which Grieg built for himself in 1887 and where he died. All these visits make Norway a holier place for the tourist.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Weed End Special to Montreal
Effective Sunday morning, October 2, (Saturday midnight) the always popular Canadian Pacific Winter week-end special will resume service from Toronto to Montreal, leaving Toronto Union Station 12.30 a.m. Sundays and arriving Montreal 9.40 a.m. Sundays. Latest departure from Toronto and reasonable arrival Montreal allows long lay-in Sunday morning.

From Montreal similar train will leave Windsor Station 11.45 p.m. Saturdays and arrive Toronto Union 8.45 a.m. Sundays.

Reservations can be arranged on both trains by Canadian Pacific Agents, King & Yonge Sts., Elgin 1261, or Union Depot, Elgin 8231.

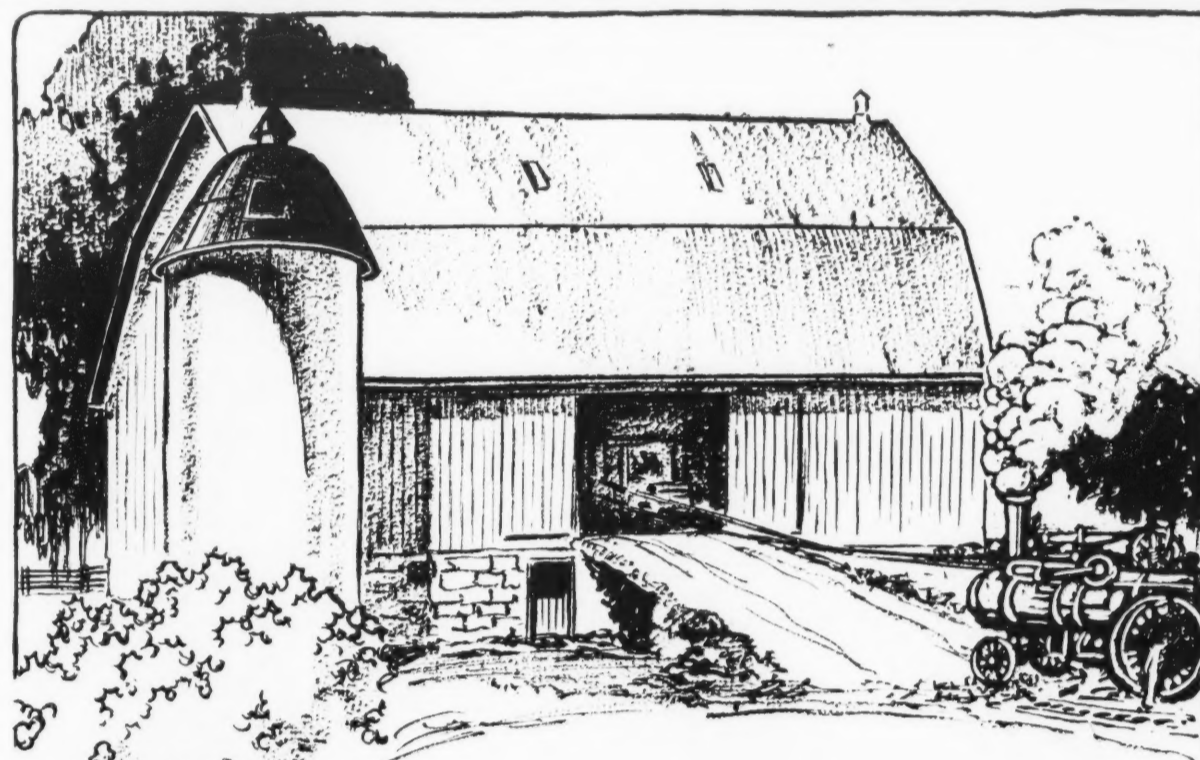
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Visit Ontario's rolling farm lands when the fruits of the year are being gathered. See the abundance that has matured. Interest yourself in the wholesome rural life of the Province, as the growing season nears its end. With an intelligent interest you may help to bridge the gap between town and country.

The best way to see rural Ontario is from the highways. Your touch is intimate and sympathetic with the country and its problems. The good roads lead everywhere—well-marked with caution signs, and with easy grades and curves. The progressive road building program of Ontario has saved money for manufacturers, distributors and producers and added to the pleasure of those who live both on the farm and in the town.

When you travel these splendid roads, remember they are yours to use but not to abuse. Excessive speed is hard on roads. The legal limit is high enough. Every care must be exercised at all times to avoid accident.

Glaring headlights are illegal. They are a nuisance and a danger to others. This Department will supply simple instructions by which you may prove your headlights.

Be sure of your brakes. It is dangerous if your car will not obey.

Above all, BE COURTEOUS and considerate of others. Do not demand your rights in traffic if thereby danger or inconvenience to others will be created.

Your fullest enjoyment of the highways comes from sane, cautious driving—consideration of your own safety and that of others, and courtesy to all whom you meet.

Secure your Motor Vehicle Operator's License if you have not done so. Traffic patrol officers or city police may call upon you to produce it at any time. You are subject to fine if you have not secured it. Application Forms at any garage.

Ontario Department of Highways

The Hon. GEO. S. HENRY, Minister



SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 1, 1927

Those Lean Spots in Hollinger

Though Still the Greatest Gold Mine in Western Hemisphere With a Probable Long Life, It Is Important to Study Carefully the Rake of Mineralization Toward the East and Northeast and Lengthening of Lean Western Sections at Depth.

By J. A. McRae

A DECLINE of \$20,000,000 in market valuation of Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines appears to be a direct reflection of conditions in the mine. Mineralization is ranking toward the east and northeast. The length of profitable ore appears to be decreasing accordingly as greater depth is attained. The lean westerly section of the property appears to be increasing in extent at depth.

Instead of a picture completely filling the frame, a blur which originally existed only at the extreme west is now spreading out to such an extent as to cast a shadow at depth across the middle section.

It would be folly to submit a fixed opinion of the geological structure on Hollinger. And it would be foolhardy to point to absolute relationship of mineralization to any set of geological conditions. However, where one strip is painted white, so to speak, and another is painted black, it is possible to give these important details.

If there is an adverse condition developing in regard to the intrinsic value of Hollinger Consolidated, that condition is not one which is serious enough to prevent the enterprise from standing out as the greatest gold mine in the Western Hemisphere. What it would do, would be to reduce the magnitude of the mine to less than that which it has heretofore been common custom to believe it would attain.

What I am going to say with regard to Hollinger is not something which will minimize in even meagre extent the outlook for the gold mining industry of Northern Ontario. The facts to be presented will deal with these few hundred acres only.

There need be no fear that Hollinger Consolidated will not have a long life. The prosperity already indicated is greater than that which appears to be indicated for any other gold mine in North America. Ore reserves stand at not far under \$70,000,000. Development is placing new ore

data secured in 1924, which closely represents the situation still existing in the mine.

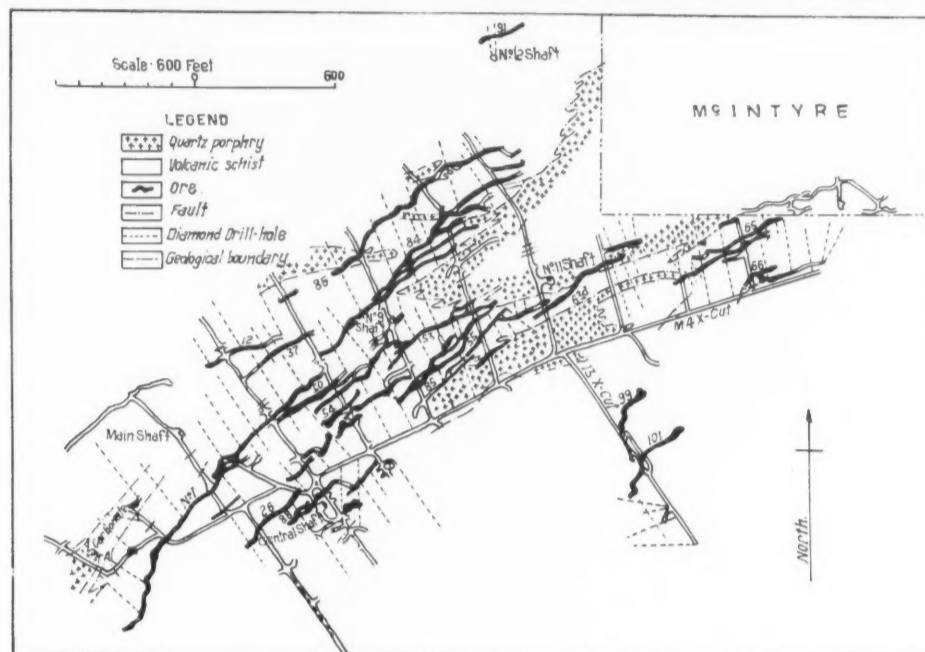
In addition to the underground map, I have also prepared a tracing which gives the boundaries of Hollinger as well as McIntyre, and which shows the position the underground sketch would occupy in relation to the whole.

It will at once be observed that the general trend of the vein system of the Hollinger is northeast. It will also be observed that this vein system in its general course toward the McIntyre property meets the southwesterly point of a mass of porphyry formation and that the vein system is split asunder—about one-third of the veins veering off a little more toward the east, about one-third continuing on toward McIntyre on the northeast, and the

veins, it is then necessary finally to deal with the importance of individual veins and the approximate direction in which they run.

It will be noted that the northerly part of the vein system includes veins 84, 86 and 91. (Note the accompanying table showing numbers of veins and ore in each.) During recent years it has been important to find that ore reserves have multiplied in vein 91, the more northerly of the series.

Then, in turning to the veins occupying the central part of the Hollinger system, it is noted that numbers 85 and 53 are conspicuous. These veins appear to be running straight under the porphyry toward the northeast, but with a possibility that they have an easterly throw.



This plan (No. 1) of the 550 ft. level of Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, was prepared by A. G. Burrows, chief geologist of the Ontario Department of Mines, from data secured in 1924.

remaining one-third veering no one knows where or continuing their general course beneath the porphyry mass.

Already vein No. 91 on Hollinger has been definitely correlated with vein No. 5 on McIntyre, while the 84 and 86 vein systems of Hollinger are closely paralleling this deposit.

While this spearhead of porphyry juts into Hollinger, and takes on greater size on McIntyre, yet the records show it occupying a trough which reaches surface on Hollinger about 1,200 feet west of the McIntyre, and with the bottom of the trough pitching downward from this point toward the east at an angle variously estimated at around 55 degrees.

Due to the porphyry mass having this flat pitch, McIntyre was able to crosscut beneath the porphyry after attaining a depth of over 1,000 feet adjacent to Hollinger line. It is in this section beneath the porphyry where exists the question of continuation of the centre third, so to speak, of the vein system being worked on Hollinger.

That, briefly, gives an outline of the position of veins and the geology, keeping in mind that while veins do not carry payable ore in the porphyry itself, yet the ore shoots appear usually to occupy places in the veins to only a limited distance away from the porphyry.

The vital question is not so much to where the veins occur as to where the ore occurs in the veins.

Veins numbered from 200 up are on the westerly part of the properties of Hollinger, embracing the Millerton section. Veins numbered from 1 to 50 embrace the central part of the property on the original Hollinger claims. Veins 51 to 200 lie on the Aeme or easterly section. With this in mind, it is possible to view the accompanying underground map with a fair idea of the location of the veins.

AFTER having these points firmly fixed in mind, it is then necessary to turn to the question of amount of ore contained in each vein. This discloses the small amount of ore lying in the westerly workings, the somewhat larger amount in the central section, and the much greater amount in the easterly part.

After gathering a picture of this general layout of

Next, in the more southerly part of the system is vein 55, as well as 63, 65, 66, and others. Even in the case of these veins, a glance at the plan of the 550-ft. level of Hollinger shows the series reaching the north boundary of the property before extending completely across the Aeme section of the mine.

There are two other veins shown farther south than the main series. These are veins 99 and 101. As yet they show only limited amount of ore.

In finally summing up the trend of developments, and as further evidence that mineralization is raking or pitching toward the east and northeast, these facts are important:

In 1921 the ore reserves on Hollinger were \$36,644,154. In 1926, the ore reserves had increased to \$52,163,745 (not including \$13,316,258 contained in low grade veins not designated).

Despite the great amount of work and the very great increase in ore reserves it is extremely significant to observe that ore reserves actually decreased in the westerly and central parts of the property, leaving the great increase in volume of ore to be shown in the easterly part, and following to significant extent the pitch of the porphyry toward the northeast.

On this page is a table showing the vein numbers and the amount of ore in sight in 1921 as compared with 1926, these records actually showing a decline in the middle section of the property.

With nothing of outstanding importance taking place on the westerly part of Hollinger, and with ore reserves declining in the middle section, it remains for the easterly raking ore shoots to make up the increase in ore reserves in the easterly section of the property. On the Front Page of this section is also given a record of veins and amount of ore in the easterly part, the 1921 situation being compared with the end of 1926.

These details regarding the location of veins and the amount of ore in each bear testimony to the fact that the growth which it has been possible to report on Hollinger during recent years has been in the easterly part of the property.

Meantime, work has been carried to a depth of more than 3,000 feet in the central section, and it is at this point where values obtained will tell the tale as to whether

or not the lean zone found closer to surface on the west is encroaching further into the property at the 3,000 ft. horizon.

Officials of Hollinger have been more reticent than usual during the past year or so. This has appeared to contribute toward a feeling of general uneasiness.

THE details, which I have gathered and which are submitted to readers of SATURDAY NIGHT, could have been prepared more completely and authoritatively by Hollinger itself. However, a general public demand for these details has seemed to go unheeded, and it is for that reason that I have marshalled the available facts and have presented them in brief form, possibly at risk of leaving out certain phases which Hollinger itself may know about and which might offset detrimental features made evident in this article.

It should be said in conclusion that the management of Hollinger has established a high standard of efficiency. Problems of magnitude have been met with outstanding success. The mastery hand of A. F. Brigham, general manager, has guided Canada's greatest gold mining enterprise to achievements which bring credit to the Dominion. Sharing this credit is John Knox, assistant to the general manager.

If any set of conditions may have developed which may render it unlikely for Hollinger to become the world's largest or greatest individual gold mining enterprise, a hope cherished to some extent heretofore, it will be due to physical conditions of the property rather than lack of ability of the Hollinger staff.

In the meantime, in these days of infancy in the gold mining industry of Canada, when all the world is viewing progress and scanning all the records, it is my opinion that when uncertainties becloud any enterprise we should be just as quick to record the fact as when rewards of magnitude are falling to our lot. Only by this means can confidence and faith in what is said and heard about the mines of Canada be maintained, and such faith, based on the feeling that reliable data is always obtainable, will be of increasing value to Canada in the future.

When the Julian Petroleum Corporation Collapsed

Fifty-Three Prominent Citizens Were Indicted and Fifty Thousand Small Investors Saw Their Savings Swept Away—The Broadcasting Comedy of C. C. Julian.

"PACIFIC SLOPE financial and social shock absorbers have been called upon for super service during an upheaval resulting from the collapse of the Julian Petroleum Corporation, involving an over-issue of more than 4,000,000 shares of stock and the indictment of fifty-three more or less prominent citizens," says Mr. Chapin Hall in the New York "Times".

"As a matter of fact a considerable number of the defendants properly come under this much abused head.

The Middle Section of Hollinger

Vein No.	In 1921	Value	Vein No.	In 1926	Value
1		\$1,802,573	1		\$1,221,492
2		1,150,855	2		921,504
3		53,976	3		88,829
4		540,378	4		403,821
5		236,861	5		203,758
6		194,682	6		53,152
7		654,268	7		103,371
8		194,265	8		605,776
9		1,884,729	9		201,410
10		185,544	10		140,282
11		220,714	11		1,316,766
12		777,845	12		209,659
13		97,085	13		345,500
14		352,473	14		866,375
15		1,245,838	15		135,511
16		144,101	16		18,891
17		126,870	17		96,267
18		150,000	18		181,579
19		16,055	19		279,476
20		131,695	20		1,007,038
21		53,602	21		245,215
22		1,406,968	22		93,748
23			23		56,331
24			24		529,686
25			25		26,604
26			26		142,471
27			27		75,580
28			28		1,097,293
29			29		
30			30		
31			31		
32			32		
33			33		
34			34		
35			35		
36			36		
37			37		
38			38		
39			39		
40			40		
41			41		
42			42		
43			43		
44			44		
45			45		
46			46		
47			47		
48			48		
49			49		
50			50		
51		\$11,555,440	51		\$10,670,605

while the whole Coast buzzes with the excitement and the tragedy of the debacle in which more than 50,000 small investors, many of them of the 'widow and orphan' type, have had their savings swept away and face declining years as indigents.

"Naturally so gigantic an operation, involving a turnover variously estimated at between \$40,000,000 and \$80,000,000, has not been without its reaction in financial and investment circles, while official investigation into the alleged activities of such well known leaders as Charles F. Stern, President of the Pacific-Southwest Trust and

(Continued on Page 39)

Easterly Section of Hollinger

In 1921		In 1926	
Vein No.	Value	Vein No.	Value
51	\$ 633,685	51	\$ 769,819
52	479,497	52	517,359
53	2,194,775	53	1,807,931
54	1,141,155	54	1,179,008
55	1,137,104	55	4,128,255
56	872,031	56	840,240
57	8,611	57	1,456,689
58	1,735,489	58	436,714
59	372,123	59	87,962
60	129,214	60	1,603,531
61	402,273	61	8,230
62	131,722	62	1,121,772
63	1,702,712	63	820,825
64	602,923	64	22,173
65	7,246,341	65	316,881
66	2,874,758	66	42,055
67	1,518,745	67	3,788,888
68	4,417	68	3,004,103
69	531,320	69	1,521,208
70	11,052	70	247,159
71	245,390	71	503,080
72	348,673	72	11,052
		73	2,207,919
		74	764,461
		75	1,913,698
		76	10,960
		77	6,624,731
		78	121,369
		79	33,362
		80	831,902
		107	2,813,674
		111	228,164
		114	160,088
		114	762,977
		115	153,893
		132	392,295
		153	23,528
		200	60,882
\$21,787,200		\$40,984,144	

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C.P.R. AND CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE COMMON STOCKS

P. M. Sherbrooke, Que. The shares of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Canadian Pacific Railway have both seen considerable market appreciation during the last few months, but the quotations cannot yet be considered excessive in view of the high investment value of both these stocks and the apparently excellent prospects for further growth by both the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Bank of Commerce, over a period of years. In a period of growth and progress such as confronts Canada, such companies as a banking company in the position of the Bank of Commerce and a railway company in the position of the Canadian Pacific Railway can hardly fail to benefit in proportion. Of course, we are speaking of these stocks from the long hold viewpoint; we would not care to pin ourselves to a statement that there will not be recessions from the current price levels. While it may be that a good deal of the rise in Canadian Bank of Commerce stock has been due to buying for United States investors, accustomed to lower yield on securities of this class in their own country, it is probable also that speculative buying has played a not inconsiderable part in the rise. As a result, common stocks with any claim to investment standing, have been pushed up to unusual heights and in the event of a general business decline it would not be surprising to see many of these come down. While we do not say or believe that either the Bank of Commerce or C.P.R. stocks are too high at present, your client would be following the path of safety by selling them and investing the proceeds in high grade bonds as suggested.

N.B. Windsor, N.S. While we are not able to forecast the vagaries of the stock market better than anyone else, our opinion in regard to Canadian bank stocks is that it would hardly be reasonable to look for any further substantial rise in the near future. A good part of the recent rise has been due to accumulation of these stocks by investors in the United States, but some of it has undoubtedly been due to market speculation. We believe that Canada is going to progress considerably in the next 10 or 20 years, and if this proves true, Canadian bank stocks should benefit accordingly. Therefore we believe they are good investments from the long-hold point of view.

FIVE COMMON STOCKS

W. B. Toronto, Ont. I will not say that there will not be recessions in price from the present high prices if you divide your investment among the stocks mentioned by you, namely, International Nickel, McGill Bros., Montreal Power, Bell Telephone and Shredded Wheat but you will be linking up with good companies and on a long hold you would probably be justified. At 50 McGill Bros. common touched a new high for all time, but its sales are increasing rapidly, and the possibilities of an increase in the dividend within a reasonable time are good. International Nickel shows investment value for from \$30 to \$35 on every share while the rest of the market quotation may be considered a speculation in the future of the new copper mines which it is beginning to develop and which will undoubtedly in time increase the Company's earning capacity considerably. The market over-values the stock considerably in our opinion though it is far from unlikely that further development at the mine will justify even higher prices. Montreal Power and Bell Telephone have proved good stand-bys for all who have invested and stayed with them during the years. Shredded Wheat common stock has also proved a winner for those who have held it from the beginning.

CURIOUS CASE OF WHEAT SPECULATION

W. C. Edmonton, Alta. Your story of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange firm which sold you out on your margin account in wheat because of purchases made by some unknown man in your name over the telephone is an extraordinary one. Under ordinary circumstances you could not remain ignorant of these purchases being made because even if the firm filled the orders, it should have sent a covering letter to you stating plainly the terms of the telephone order and their action on it. You say you got no such communication from the firm; in that case I do not see where they had a leg to stand on in charging up these purchases to you.

Still more extraordinary is the firm which you sent me, showing the Winnipeg firm in question adding a paragraph to its statement of defence, claiming that as these purchases and sales of grain had been of a purely speculative character, "being dealings in options or futures in grain... made by the plaintiff with intent to make gain or profit by the rise or fall in the price of the said grain... and were made under a contract by way of gaming and were illegal and contrary to Section 231 of the Criminal Code of Canada and Acts in Amendment thereof." The matter did not get to Court but it would be interesting to see what a judge would say to a contention which admits that the firm in question had been doing an illegal business for a client and that the client could not sue them on it because the whole business was illegal. Such a contention would seem to strike at the root of the whole activities of the Grain Exchange, and it would be interesting to know what the fate of such a contention would be in the Courts.

VALUE OF TECK-HUGHES

A. E. L. Bathurst, N.B. Teck-Hughes shares are selling pretty high when they command around \$10 each. The mine is rich and is very efficiently managed, but the question of intrinsic value is something which speculators have long since appeared to lose sight of. The plant will attain a capacity of around 850 tons daily by about the beginning of 1928. Grade of ore is high, and profits of possibly \$10 per ton may be reasonable to expect. How long this may be continued will depend upon results at lower levels. In the meantime, the plant of 850 tons would indicate 300,000 tons annually. At \$10 profit per ton the profit would reach \$3,000,000 a year. The company is capitalized at 5,000,000 shares. With shares quoted at \$10 each, the investment would be on a basis of \$50,000,000. Should profits actually reach \$3,000,000 a year, the amount would be equal to 6 per cent. annually on shares purchased at \$10 each. The open question is this: Is 6 per cent. sufficient return on a mining investment, or is the outlook for further growth sufficient to encourage hope of further increase in output to sufficient extent

to give hopes for higher return. Teck-Hughes at \$10 appears to be pretty high for the present. See reply to "F. W. L. Sault Ste. Marie", regarding Kirkland Lake Mining Company. Crown Reserve is a pretty uncertain speculation. Don Rouyn is still in the prospect stage and of questionable value.

KIRKLAND LAKE MINING CO.

F. W. L. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Shares in Kirkland Lake Mining Company appear to be selling higher than results warrant. There has been a favorable turn in developments which have enabled profitable operations to be established on ore lying below 2,000 feet in depth. The plant is handling about 160 tons of ore daily, and output is around \$1,500 daily. The outlook is that life may be short in that part of the property lying between surface and 2,475 feet in depth so far developed. This means that the speculator must depend to large extent on what lies at still lower horizons. The company is capitalized at 5,000,000 shares. The quotations for shares at present are such as to attach about \$12,000,000 valuation to the property. Gross output is only at a rate of about six per cent. of present market valuation and with profits only amounting to a small fraction of the six per cent. output. This should make it clear to what extent the speculators are gambling on future results at greater depth. Prospects for dividends are remote while effort is being centered on deeper development. The proposition cannot be compared with Wright-Hargreaves and Teck-Hughes where many millions in gold are waiting to be mined in horizons closer to surface than where Kirkland Lake is finding its payable ore.

CLARENDON FULLY RENTED

R. M. Calgary, Alta. I am informed that, though the Clarendon is not yet fully completed, it has been rented to 90 per cent. of capacity by Gibson Bros., and that at the present rate it will be fully rented by October 8th. This is an exceptionally good showing in the renting of apartment houses and average rates of nearly \$34 a room a month have been obtained. When these bonds were sold by Worthington, Savage & Company and J. A. C. Clarke & Company, it was pointed out in these columns that the rates estimated were far in excess of anything yet asked in Toronto, and that, though much more was being given for the money than in any other apartment house, it had yet to be demonstrated that there would be enough people willing to pay these high rentals. The bonds now stand in a more favorable light from the investment point of view.

MARKET FINANCIAL SERVICE

G. G. New Toronto, Ont. Market Financial Service, Inc. gives as its address, 63 Wall St., New York City, but I understand that this is simply a mail address, letters being collected there and taken to an office elsewhere. Our information is that Market Financial Service was promoted by one A. Arthur Carter, Room 624, Gotham Bank Building, New York City, and at the time of its promotion Carter admitted, we are informed, that he contemplated running a tipster sheet which would be used in boosting the sale of the stock of Gleasonite Products Company and other stocks in which Carter was interested. Another official of Market Financial Service is or was Samuel E. Von Kessler, who was associated at one time with Dominick Fraser at 25 West 43rd Street, New York City, which organization was the subject of an investigation by the Attorney General. Von Kessler was also employed at one time by George Graham Rice, a swindler who has spent more than one term in the penitentiary on account of fraud.

MEMORIAL PARK CEMETERY

A. A. Sarnia, Ont. The Memorial Park Cemetery is run by the Park Development Co. Limited. Our principal objection to this and other propositions of its kind is that for the most part the lots are not being sold, according to our information, to prospective users, but rather to speculators who hope to make a profit by re-selling later on. The weak point in the latter idea is that there is no market for cemetery lots. We are reliably informed that less than 5 per cent. of people provide for their future needs by buying cemetery lots for their own use. In other words, in the case of the overwhelming majority of people, graves are acquired after death, not before. When a person dies, his relatives go to the cemetery and buy a grave for him; they do not purchase cemetery lots held by real estate speculators. You as a lot purchaser would have to depend on the Company maintaining a re-sale department for his benefit, and when such a re-sale department had the opportunity of selling another of its own lots and one of yours, which would it be likely to do?

AMULET'S SUCCESS

R. W. A. Brigidon, Ont. Dr. H. C. Cooke of the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, Ottawa, Ontario, reports with reference to Amulet as follows: "A long and expensive program of development has finally been rewarded by the discovery of large and valuable deposits. A number of ore-bodies high in copper and zinc values have been found within the last three months and are now being outlined by diamond drilling. Little can now be said regarding their extent or depth, as the information obtained from drilling is not yet complete. It is known, however, that they are sufficiently large to make the property the third big mine of the district." This is the most definite statement from a responsible source which we have seen, but it has been more than fully discounted on the market which has been running far ahead of values justified by definite details hitherto available. Until the veil of mystery is lifted there is more safety in issues regarding which frank official information is forthcoming. The outlook, however, from the mining point of view, appears to be good. But how good?

"ABC", Montreal, Que. I would not say the information regarding Amulet in the brokerage circular which you have submitted, is correct. It is not sound business to accept such information as being correct. As soon as facts become well-established, it is well to secure them through responsible official sources. It does appear probable that Amulet will do its necessary new financing within the next couple of months, and it does also appear likely that shareholders will be given rights to subscribe at a

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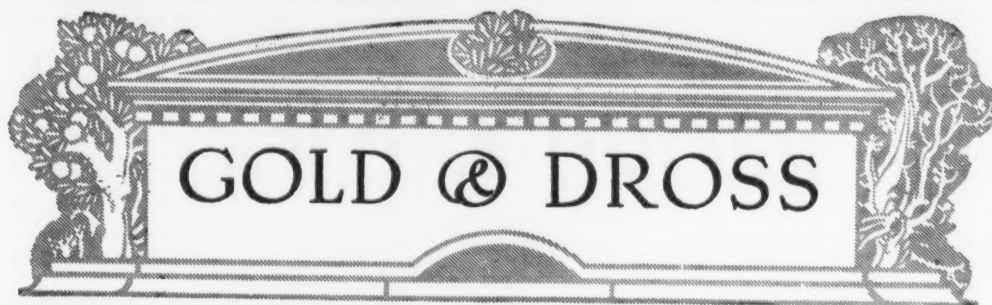
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price somewhat below the general market. In the mean-
time, unless or until something more than unofficial gossip
can be used as a basis of calculation, I would continue to
classify the issue as highly speculative. So far, no official
estimate has been submitted regarding the amount of ore
disclosed by the exploration during the current year. In
the absence of this definite advice, it would appear to be
well on general principles to be cautious. Since I sent
you this advice gossip and manipulation have sent quotat-
ions higher. That advance may be justified by mine
conditions, which, at this writing, is a matter about which
everybody is left to guess.

JOHNSON FISHERIES, LTD.

R. F. Edmonton, Alta. Johnson Fisheries, Ltd., have
the exclusive right for the Province of Alberta and the
North-Western part of Saskatchewan to the Ottesen system
of freezing fish, and they can also use the same system
in the Northern part of Alberta for freezing poultry, eggs,
vegetables and fruit. That seems to be the chief item of
value in the equipment of the Company beyond the un-
doubted experience which Mr. Peter Johnson, a Dane, has
in the fish business. Up to date he has managed the
business capably and it would appear that the effort to
extend the business is therefore a genuine one with some
chance of success. The business is, however, a hazardous
one, and purchases of stock should only be made by those
who do not desire marketability at this stage and are will-
ing to back their belief in the Johnsons. The Company
is moderate in its statements in the prospectus, and should
give the speculator a reasonable run for his money.

POTPOURRI

B. W. Hamilton, Ont. **MERCURY MILLS, LTD.**, does
not publish its annual statements and therefore we do not
know just how it is doing from year to year. We believe
that its financial position is satisfactory and that its business
is fairly good, but at the same time the position and
prospects of the Canadian woolen industry generally are
not very satisfactory and therefore this company's bonds
might not be the most suitable investment for you. The
CANADIAN VICKERS, LIMITED 6% first mortgage bonds,
the **HARRIS ABATTOIR** 6% first mortgage bonds, the
NORTHERN CANADA POWER 6% first mortgage bonds,
and the **POWER CORP. OF CANADA** first preferred shares
are all attractive.

A. M. Cobalt, Ont. The four per cent. preferred stock
of the **MACKAY** Companies has good investment value, and
is in our opinion suitable for investment by a widow. At
the same time we do not think that she should put her
entire capital into this one stock. It is never wise to put all
one's eggs into one basket, even if the basket is a good one,
and we would advise that the lady invest a goodly portion
of her funds in Government, Municipal, public utility or
strong industrial bonds.

J. S., Toronto, Ont. The **YELLOW TRUCK AND COACH
MANUFACTURING CO.** is maintaining regular dividend
payments of the full 7% rate on the preferred stock, but has
paid nothing on the Class B. stock since the last quarterly
payment on January 1st, 1927. The company is now con-
structing a big new plant at Pontiac, Mich., which is
expected to get into production before the end of the year,
and has recently placed on the market a new line of trucks
which is expected to improve the company's earning power.
The company's sales have shown an increase in nearly every
year since 1920. Net income expanded up to 1923, but has
declined since. Net income for 1926 was \$1,126,000, or \$7.51
per share of preferred and 6c per share on Class B. stock,
as compared with \$2,331,000 or \$15.54 per share of preferred
and \$2.13 per share of Class B. stock in 1925. For the first half
of 1927 a net loss of \$724,000 was reported, which compares
with income of \$1,515,000 in the first half of 1926. At the
close of 1926 the company was in a good position financially,
with current assets exceeding current liabilities more than
eight times. Net working capital was over \$25,000,000. The
Class B. shares might be a good buy for a long hold, but we
do not see any reason to expect any early appreciation.

E. B. Sarnia, Ont. Your shares in the **ROSSLAND
WHITE BEAR MINING COMPANY, LIMITED**, have practi-
cally no value at the present time, and it is doubtful if
they will ever acquire any. The Consolidated Mining and
Smelting Company of Canada, which operated the White
Bear Company's properties for a time, ceased all work on
them two or three years ago, and since then nothing has
been done. The whole record of the company has been one
of continual disappointment to the shareholders.

E. A. W., Stratford, Ont. I do not think the outlook
for **QUINTE GOLD MINES** promising. The shares are not
listed, and disposal of the stock would appear to depend
upon the salesmanship of the owner to considerable extent.

G. M., Toronto, Ont. **PARMAC-PORCUPINE MINES**
has some interesting geology, but although a lot of work
has been done in that section, no commercial deposits of
ore have been found. Operators with extensive experience in
the Porcupine district do not seem to hold out much hope
for success in the territory around Parmac. Hollinger,
McIntyre and Dome are constantly searching for properties
of merit in all parts of Canada. The fact that they seem to

show very little interest in properties such as Parmac and
surrounding claims is pretty good evidence of their low
estimate of value.

H. J., London, Ont. The **GARRICK THEATRES, LTD.**,
of Winnipeg, went into liquidation about two years ago,
and the assets were later taken over by a new company.
Shareholders in the original organization lost their money,
and now have no redress. The stock is now valueless.

T. G., Toronto, Ont. The **CANADIAN SAVINGS, LOAN
AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION** was taken over by the
STANDARD LOAN COMPANY in December, 1906. About
the beginning of March, 1913, the Standard Loan Company
merged with the **RELIANCE LOAN AND SAVINGS COM-
PANY** under the name of the **STANDARD RELIANCE
MORTGAGE CORPORATION**. After a number of years the
Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation went into liquida-
tion and a new company called **STANDARD RELIANCE
ASSETS, LIMITED**, was formed to dispose of its assets.
On account of the nature of those assets their disposition is
a lengthy business, but very satisfactory progress is now
being made in this respect. Standard Reliance Assets, Ltd.,
has its office at 241 Bay Street, Toronto, and we would
suggest that you write to the Secretary, Mr. L. V. Wright,
for any information he may be able to give you regarding
the position of your Canadian Savings, Loan and Building
Association shares. Failing him, you might write to Mr. G.
T. Clarkson, 15 Wellington St. W., Toronto, who was the
liquidator of the Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation.

O. C., Brercrest, Sask. The **MIDDLE STATES OIL
CORPORATION**, a holding company controlling twenty-four
producing properties, has been in receivership since August
15th, 1924, but now appears to be in a fair way towards
reorganization. The stock has a par value of \$10.00 and the
shares are now selling on the New York Stock Exchange
around 2 1/2. The highest point touched this year to date was
3 3/4 and the lowest point 1 1/2. The prospects for the approxi-
mately 2,578,000 shares of stock outstanding are mainly
dependent on the continuance or the increase of the large
Seminole field production now being obtained. On the basis
of the current daily output of crude oil, the net operating
income for 1927 is estimated at approximately \$4,500,000, of
which about \$3,300,000 will probably accrue to the parent
corporation after deduction of all minority interests and
without regard to possible production from additional
Seminole wells. But owing to the funded debt situation, the
large amount of still unadjusted tax claims, and the lesser
amount of miscellaneous claims, such a figure has no
material value as indicating the present earning power of
the stock. Reorganization of the company promises to be a
complicated and perhaps lengthy procedure. The shares
are a business man's speculation, made somewhat more
doubtful by the over-production of oil at present.

E. L., Charlottetown, P.E.I. The property you refer to
is situated in the municipality of **SPRINGFIELD**, a short
distance east of the eastern boundary of Transcona, and
north of the Canadian National right-of-way, being part of
the north-east quarter of Section 3, Tp. 11, R. 4 East. It
is assessed by the municipality of Springfield for the year
1927 at \$60, and this may be considered its outside value.
A number of lots in this and other blocks in this plan have
fallen to the municipality for non-payment of taxes.

J. G., Tranquille, B.C. The **TEXON OIL & LAND
COMPANY** of Delaware is not a new company as it was
incorporated under the laws of Delaware in April, 1919. The
shares are in the nature of a business man's speculation.
The company has paid some very attractive dividends, 20%
in 1920, 10 per cent. in 1921, 16 per cent. in 1925, 65 per
cent. in 1926, and 40 per cent. to date in 1927. It is paying
nothing at the moment, having passed the dividend payment
due in July last. An original holder of the shares has had
a very satisfactory return on his purchase to date, but the
company's business is of a very speculative nature and
there is no assurance that the dividend record in the future
will be anything like as satisfactory as in the past. The
book value of the shares, on the basis of the balance sheet
dated March 31st, 1927, was \$12.22 per share. This compares
with \$18.66 per share a year previously.

E. W., Boston, Mass. **Volvovent & Co., Ltd.**, Vancouver,
B.C., report as follows on **GLOBE MINING**: "This property
is situated on Copper Creek in East Kootenay. The ore
carries very copper, with rather attractive silver and lead
values, but no great quantity of ore has been shipped, and
last advices were that only six or eight men were employed.
No market has ever been established in the stock and we
are, therefore, unable to make even a nominal quotation."

A. C. C., Merveton, Ont. **CANADIAN ASSOCIATED
GOLDFIELDS** is highly speculative. There has been some
unofficial talk of a reorganization under the terms of which
the present shareholders would have to surrender several of
the present shares for one of the new. Mining and milling is
in progress, but the outlook for commercial success is
uncertain. The shares not being listed has rendered it
impossible to arrive at the market value of the stock. A lot
depends upon the salesmanship of the holder. **ARGONAUT
GOLD** has not been producing sufficient gold to pay expen-
diture. Output of \$14,000 per month so far during the current
year has obviously resulted in considerable loss. **BARRY-
HOLLINGER** has improved its position by enlarging the
mill. Production so far this year has not been adequate to
cover expenditure. Officials express better hopes from this
date forward, but it might be as well to wait and see. Any
temporary demonstration of strength might mislead share-
holders. **DUPRAT** is stated to be arranging resumption of
work on the group adjoining Walte-Ackerman-Montgomery.
The company is capitalized at 5,000,000 shares. The annual
report recently issued showed about \$75,000 on hand, as well
as 2,500,000 shares remaining in the treasury. The shares are
highly speculative. **VIPOND CONSOLIDATED** is operating
on a moderately profitable basis, but with the question of
longevity still uncertain. Search is being made for veins
coming from the direction of Hollinger, but without success
as yet. A further interesting possibility lies in work to
greater depth.

C. H. N., Ottawa, Ont. **PIONEER MINING CORPORA-
TION** is among the more aggressive of the new mining
concerns now operating in Canada. The company has carried
on its financing in a conservative manner. Although neces-
sarily speculative, it represents a fair speculation for those
who have money which they can spare in an effort to develop
mines in this country. I have no idea what may be the trend
of quotations for shares within the next six months. A lot
will depend upon results in various directions, including
development on claims held in Michipicoot, at Clearwater
Lake, and in Gaspe.

INFORMATION COUPON

This service is confined to yearly subscribers
whose names appear on our books

Seekers after information concerning Canadian invest-
ments are requested to cut out the address label appear-
ing on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night
going to a regular subscriber. Attach to your letter of
inquiry the label which bears your name, address and
the expiry date of your subscription. Send also a
stamped, addressed envelope, as there is only space in
Saturday Night for answers to a small percentage of the
inquiries coming to this office. As we cannot promise
not to print an answer if it seems to us in the public
interest, please state in your letter what initials or
sobriquet you would like to have us use if the reply is
published. Mining inquiries should be written on sep-
arate sheets of paper. Telephone inquiries will not be
answered. The address label which we ask you to cut
out is similar in form to the illustration we give below.



SIR JOSEPH W. FLAVELLE, BART.
Who has accepted an invitation to join the Board of
Directors of the Canadian Marconi Company and to
become Chairman of the Board.
—Photo by International Press.

Matthews & Company
Limited
GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL
and CORPORATION BONDS

Toronto General Trusts Building, 255 Bay Street
Phone Elgin 5192 TORONTO, ONT.

Investment Securities

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ESTABLISHED 1877
MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
McKINNON BLDG. TORONTO.

PROVEN, HIGH-YIELDING BONDS

We offer, subject to prior sale:
200 St. Clair Ave. West, Limited; 7%; maturing July 1, 1945;
price 102.72 and interest; yielding 6.75%
Bay-Adelaide Garage, Limited; 6 1/2%; maturing April 15, 1947;
price, 98.50 and interest; yielding 6.65%
Jones Bros. of Canada, Limited; 6 1/2%; maturing Nov. 15, 1946;
price, 100 and interest; yielding 6.50%.

Write for full particulars and our extensive list.

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LIMITED
Bonds
10th Floor TORONTO Royal Bank Bldg.

Satisfactory Service Guaranteed.

Prudential Trust Company, Ltd.

Dominion Charter authorizes the Company to act in the following
capacities.

RELATIVE TO ESTATES—Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Manage-
ment of Properties, Collection of Rents, Real Estate Bought, Sold and
Exchanged.
FINANCIAL AGENTS—Investments Made—Securities Held.
INSURANCE BROKERS—All Lines—Fire, Marine, Accident, Liability, etc.,
placed in best companies at lowest rates.
FIDUCIARY—Trustee for Bondholders, Transfer Agents and Registrars for
Stocks and Companies.

The business generally which a Trust Company may undertake alone, or
jointly with one or more.

CONSULTATION INVITED BY LETTER OR IN PERSON

W. G. Ross, Chairman of the Board.
B. Hal Brown, President and General Manager.
Head Office, MONTREAL.
Branches throughout Canada and in London, Eng.

Announcement

We wish to announce that we have retained
the services of

DOUGLAS G. H. WRIGHT

the well-known consulting mining engineer
and geologist.

The many years of practical experience
gained by Mr. Wright through actual con-
tact with the various mining areas of
Northern Ontario and Quebec will be of
great value to our clients in assisting in in-
telligent mining investment.

R. O. Denman & Company

Members Standard Stock &
Mining Exchange

304-7 McKinnon Bldg., Toronto
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Mining Stock Specialists

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NEW ENGLAND INVESTMENT TRUST, INC.

**Higher Yield
Greater Safety**

COLLATERAL Trustee Shareholders will
always have an income return above the
average, because among the 80 leading securi-
ties underlying their shares there will always
be some which are paying cash extras and stock
dividends as well as offering rights and other
valuable privileges. Any broad advance in
security prices must also carry Collateral
Trustee shares upward.

Present price the yield is about 7 1/2%


COLLATERAL INVESTMENTS

LIMITED.
J. M. ROBINSON, 150 St. James Street R. H. NEILSON,
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You may send me without obligation circular giving details of an
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NON-TARIFF COMPANY



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Toronto and Ontario Agencies Invited
DAILY SERVICE—SOUND PROTECTION

**THE CANADA NATIONAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**

Head Office: Winnipeg, Man.

**TOTAL ASSETS
\$2,792,662.00**

A CANADIAN COMPANY IN-
VESTING ITS FUNDS IN
CANADA.

Application for Agencies Invited.
Toronto Office: 24 Adelaide St. W.
W. H. GEORGE
Superintendent of Agencies



QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE CO.
AD. 1818

Security \$69,000,000
Toronto Agents,
PYKE & THOMPSON
35 Yonge St.

**Niagara Fire
Insurance Co.**

Incorporated 1850

**Assets Dec. 31st, 1925
\$20,733,740.97**

Full Canadian Deposit
Canadian Department
W. E. FINDLAY, Manager.
MONTREAL

**WESTERN
ASSURANCE COMPANY**

Incorporated 1851

Fire — Marine — Automobile —
Burglary — Guarantee —

HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO

It Pays Four Ways

1. To You—When 65 years old \$5,000
2. To your Heirs—Should you die previously \$5,000
3. To your Heirs—Should you meet an accidental death \$10,000
4. To you—If permanently disabled \$50 a month for life. Premiums waived and \$5,000 paid on death or on your 65th birthday.

**MONTREAL
Insurance LIFE Company**

"The Friendly Company"

**NORTHERN
ASSURANCE CO. Limited**

of
ABERDEEN AND LONDON
Established 1836

FIRE — CASUALTY

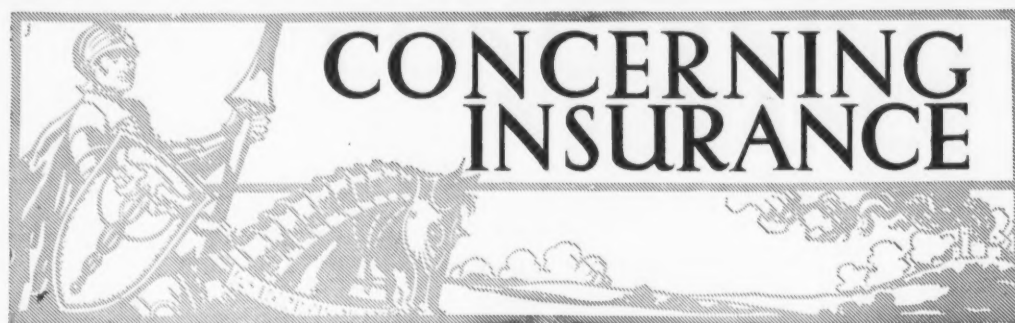
Head Office for Canada
Northern Building, St. John St.
Montreal.

A. Hurry, Manager.
Assets exceed \$110,000,000.



**MERCANTILE
FIRE
Insurance Co.**

Security \$59,000,000



CONCERNING INSURANCE

Gigantic Life Business Shown by N. Y. Insurance Report

THE results of life insurance operations during 1926 by companies authorized in New York State have been ascertained by James A. Beha, Superintendent of Insurance, although the report covering this line of insurance will not be ready for distribution until later.

The volume when issued will contain abstracts and tabulations of 16 New York and 28 life companies of other states and countries; as also abstracts of 12 New York pension funds and retirement systems. Three companies were admitted from Canada to do business in New York during 1926.

The 44 "Old-Line" life companies now authorized in New York carry over 80 per cent of the business in force in the United States, and their combined 1926 figures show a substantial increase for the year.

Including the three newly admitted companies, the combined assets of life companies represented in New York at the beginning of 1927 exceeded eleven billions and marked a gain during 1926 of over one billion dollars.

Nearly 82 per cent of these assets is invested in real estate mortgage loans and in securities comprising bonds and stocks. The mortgage loans now exceed the amount of bonds and stocks by about \$275,000,000.

The surplus and special funds (including \$22,557,850 capital) over all liabilities amounted to \$753,226,627, of which \$388,877,622 is held by New York State companies.

The combined income for 1926 was \$2,852,688,104, and the disbursements \$1,817,550,103. Of the last amount \$1,244,714,928 went to policyholders and their beneficiaries.

As compared with 1925, the life companies reporting to New York show increases for 1926 in exact figures as follows: In assets, \$1,123,995,055; liabilities, \$1,071,886,917; income, \$308,114,376; disbursements, \$183,448,812.

The aggregate number of policies in force on January 1, 1927, was: Ordinary, 13,891,592; industrial, 65,890,701, and the whole amount in force, Ordinary, 53,679,966,855; industrial, 812,205,960,329.

The addition of six and a half billions of fraternal and assessment insurance carried by organizations authorized in New York will make the amount of life insurance carried by all organizations reporting to New York at the beginning of this year exceed seventy-two billions of dollars.

New Actuarial and Statistical Service for Business Men

UNTIL quite recently the actuarial profession has been associated almost exclusively with the life insurance business, with each company employing its own actuary or staff of actuaries at head office. But the scope of the actuarial profession is broadened since the termination of the war, and the services of the actuary are now sought outside of problems involving the duration of life by manufacturers and commercial firms seeking advice on questions requiring statistical analysis.

Heretofore any person or firm in Canada requiring actuarial advice has been obliged to seek the service of an actuary employed by a life insurance company. This situation will no longer exist, as Canada's first firm of consulting actuaries and statisticians, Pipe & Allen, open their offices in the Metropolitan Building, Toronto, on October 1st. The offices will be equipped with the latest Hollerith sorting and tabulating machines. The firm will be prepared to advise on the formation of pension fund schemes and to value the liabilities under existing schemes; to advise individuals and firms on forms of insurance protection, lawyers on values involving the duration of life, accountants, manufacturers and commercial firms on statistical questions, and to undertake the establishment and maintenance of the Hollerith card system for any firm of life, fire or casualty company.

Mr. Sidney H. Pipe, the senior member of the firm, is an actuary of nearly thirty years' standing, and bears a high reputation in the profession. He is a Fellow of the Actuarial Society of America, a Fellow of the American Institute of Actuaries, and an Associate of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain. He was trained in the Pearl Life Insurance Company of London,

England, which does both ordinary and industrial life insurance. Amongst other achievements in Canada he has been largely instrumental in placing fraternal societies upon a sound actuarial basis and has been behind most Canadian legislation having that object. He was a pioneer on this continent in the development of benefits payable on total and permanent disability, a feature now so popular in life insurance policies.

Major E. F. S. Allen, D.S.O., an Associate of the Actuarial Society of America, has been associated with Mr. Pipe for a number of years. He



MR. G. F. COPELAND
Who has been appointed Branch Manager of The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, with headquarters at London, Ont. Mr. Copeland has been a successful representative of the Company for the past nine years, and is well and favorably known. His appointment follows the retirement of Mr. C. E. German, who has served the Company and its policyholders for the past forty-three years.

comes of a mathematical family. His great grandfather, the Earl of Portsmouth, presented the Portsmouth Collection of Books and Papers written by or belonging to Sir Isaac Newton, to the University Library at Cambridge. The son of the first Earl of Portsmouth married Catherine Conduitt, favorite niece of Sir Isaac Newton.

The enterprise of this new firm is to be commended.

New Fireboat for Vancouver

AFTER an inspection of fireboats recently installed by the cities of Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, Arthur Bennett, marine engineer, engaged by the city of Vancouver, B.C., has submitted plans for a new fireboat to be installed on False Creek. The plans as outlined call for a boat 60 feet in length with a 15-foot beam, three-foot draft, and speed of seven knots. The water capacity is to be 5,000 gallons, with 120-pound pressure, which may be increased by a by-pass system cutting the capacity in half. There will be six three-inch connections in the bow and six in the stern. It is estimated that the cost of the boat will be between \$40,000 and \$45,000, and it will embody all the best features found in the fireboats of the aforementioned cities.

Professional Insurance Co. Applying for Ontario Charter

NOTICE has been given that William Henry Butt, Physician; Alfred Harshaw Perfect, Physician; Edward Morley, Minister; Thomas Henry Jones, Contractor; John Stanley Lapp, Dentist; George Frederick Atkinson, Dentist; Aubrey Oscar Derbyshire, Dentist; William Russell Brock, Agent; and Wellington Andrew Smith, Agent, all of Toronto, Ontario, intend to make application for incorporation under the name of Professional Insurance Co., or such other name as may be determined upon.

Harry Lauder Boosts Rain Insurance

AT THIS year's dinner in Dunoon of the Cowal Highland Gathering, the chairman, Provost Ferguson, in replying to the toast of the "Cowal Highland Gathering," remarked that the gathering had gone on for year after year, but the committee were always afraid that they might have an out-and-out wet day, and find a serious deficit which would have to be met out

of their own pockets. Last year, for the first time, they had, however, insured against wet weather, and it turned out to be the finest day they ever had!

At a later stage of the proceedings, Sir Harry Lauder, in the course of his speech, said he hoped they would have two sunny days for the games this year, "and as you insured last year, and it did not rain, for God's sake do it again."

\$140,000 Insurance as Alleged Murder Motive

REPORTS of a mysterious death with \$140,000 life insurance as the motive come from New York. It appears that Benjamin Goldstein, of that city, was pushed from a row boat in which he was rowing with two other companions. The companions admitted in court that they were given a certain sum by Jacob Lefkowitz, business associate of Goldstein, to see that the boy was conveniently murdered. Prior to his death, Goldstein was insured for \$70,000 naming his business associate as beneficiary. The insurance was carried in the New York Life (\$30,000) and the Metropolitan Life (\$40,000). The double indemnity feature is included and under less suspicious circumstances, Lefkowitz would receive \$140,000 for the violent or accidental death of Goldstein. The court proceedings, thus far, reveal that Goldstein was constantly under the spell of his business associate, who made him a partner when the boy named him beneficiary in all of his insurance.

Dr. Banting's Life Insurance

RECENT newspaper despatches from New York credited Dr. F. G. Banting, discoverer of insulin, with carrying \$5,000,000 of life insurance. Dr. Banting, however, has given a definite denial to the report. About three years ago there was a movement on foot among a number of leading citizens of Toronto to insure the life of Dr. Banting for \$1,000,000 in the interests of science and medical research, but nothing came of the proposals.

Death From Ruptured Blood Vessel Held Accidental

DEATH resulting from a rupture of a blood vessel in the brain, caused while the insured was vomiting, is covered under an accident policy, in the opinion of the Texas Court of Civil Appeals in the case of Ross vs. International Travelers' Association. The court, in reversing the judgment of the lower court and remanding the cause, held that:

"The policy does not stipulate that the injury shall be caused by an 'external and violent' agency. It provides for payment of loss resulting in case of pure accident. It is thought that it is difficult to say that the facts alleged do not show a case of death from bodily injuries, effected directly, independent, and exclusively of all other causes, through 'accidental means.' The rupture of a blood vessel is a bodily injury, capable of producing death. The violence of the straining in vomiting was the direct and operative cause of the rupture. The violence or force causing the rupture was the accidental means. The nausea and vomiting were harmless without the violence of straining."

Metropolitan Bulletin Not An Attack on Insulin

THAT their recent bulletin commenting upon the death rate from diabetes was not an attack upon the use of insulin in prolonging the lives of diabetics is set forth very clearly in a letter from Louis I. Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York. He points particularly that the statistics upon which the comment was based was confined to industrial policyholders.

The letter reads:
"It should be distinctly understood that the article was not an attack upon the use of insulin in prolonging the lives and promoting the working efficiency of diabetics. It simply pointed out that no significant decline in mortality had accompanied the use of insulin during the past four or five years among our industrial policyholders, as a whole, in the United States and Canada. On the contrary, the death rate seems to have risen, somewhat in the age period forty-five years and over. Analysis of the mor-

A Great Growing Company

The total life assurance in force by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada today exceeds the total life assurance in force in all Canada in all companies before the war.

On December 31st, 1926, it amounted to \$1,256,490,000, or an increase over 1925 of 23%.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL



Insure Their HAPPINESS

That priceless possession — an easy mind — is the immediate reward of insuring the happiness of your dependents against the day when you can no longer help them with your living presence.



Great-West Life Assurance Co.

34

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.



In Canada, Of Canada, For Canada

Take all the premiums ever collected in Canada by Metropolitan Life, and compare them, first with the claims paid on policies in Canada; second with the Metropolitan investments in Canadian securities; third with Metropolitan operating expenses in Canada; those three things exceed by \$51,000,000 all of the premiums ever collected in Canada by Metropolitan Life.

Canadian Head Office — Ottawa

The Protective Association of Canada

ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE: GRANBY, QUE.

The Only Purely Canadian Company

Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.

Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.

E. E. GLEASON,
Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

J. G. FULLER,
Secy., Asst. Mgr.

British Northwestern Fire Insurance Company

SECURITY EXCEEDS \$98,000,000

Applications for agencies invited

J. H. RIDDEL,
Managing Director

Head Office for Canada
TORONTO

E. C. G. JOHNSON,
Asst. Manager

FIRE ACCIDENT SICKNESS MARINE
AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY HAIL

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE
TORONTO

COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada

A British Company Established in 1835 by British Merchants of the Far East.



The Western Life

Special Accumulation Policy saves you several years' premiums. Particulars gladly sent on request.

THE WESTERN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Head Office—WINNIPEG.

The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited

Canadian Head Office:
Federal Building, Richmond & Sheppard Streets, TORONTO
Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary,
Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery.
J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada
Applications for Agencies Invited

THE Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited

Offices: Toronto—Montreal
Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds,
Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire.
C. W. I. WOODLAND, General Manager
For Canada and Newfoundland
APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED
Branches: Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver London Ottawa



The Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO
Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary, Fire, Guarantee,
Accident and Sickness Insurance
We invite agency correspondence.
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President. **A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director.**

Increase Your Automobile Insurance

The frequency of accidents and the responsibility of the driver for personal injury and property damage, are reasons for carrying maximum protection. Consult our agent.

We Invite Applications for Agencies

The DOMINION of CANADA GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

TORONTO—ESTABLISHED 1887
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President. **C. A. WITHERS, Vice-President and Man. Dir.** **H. W. FAISONER, Asst. Man. Dir.**
Branches: Montreal, St. John, Winnipeg, Calgary, Ottawa, Vancouver, London, Halifax, Toronto, Eng.

PRUDENTIAL Assurance Company Limited, of London, England

LICENSED FOR FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA
ASSETS EXCEED \$900,000,000.
Largest Composite Office in the World. Applications for Agencies Invited.
Head Office for Canada: 10 St. John St., MONTREAL
Kenneth Thom, Manager for Canada.
Western Department: Huron & Erie Bldg., WINNIPEG
R. S. Hickson, Superintendent of Agencies.
Toronto Agents: Messrs. Parkes, McVittie & Shaw, Confederation Life Bldg.

ASSETS EXCEED \$98,000,000.
EAGLE STAR & BRITISH DOMINIONS INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
OF LONDON, ENGLAND
J. H. RIDDEL, Manager. **E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager.**
TORONTO
DALE & CO., LTD., General Agents, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax.
E. L. McLEAN, LTD., General Agents, Toronto.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1797
TIME TRIED AND FIRE TESTED
MANY KINDS OF INSURANCE WRITTEN
INSURE IN THE NORWICH UNION

Would you like your Income paid Monthly to your Family, whether you live or not?
A Monarch Life Monthly Income Policy will do it and save you money.
Apply today.
THE MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG or to the Company's Branch Offices in Principal Canadian Cities

Home Owners Liability Insurance protects you against claims by employees and the public
FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
A. E. KIRKPATRICK—President.
36 TORONTO STREET TORONTO

MERCHANTS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE — WATERLOO, ONT.
OPERATING UNDER DOMINION CHARTER
SPECIALIZING IN
ACCIDENT — SICKNESS — AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED
LIBERAL CONTRACTS

CONCERNING INSURANCE

surplus as regards policyholders of \$85,885.62. It is safe to insure with.

R. E. Edmonton, Alta.: Your money is safe with the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, and as the rate of interest now being paid on money left with this company is 5½ per cent. a woman could not do much better, if as well, anywhere else with her money and be sure of the safety of the principal sum. Money left with an insurance company like the Sun Life of Canada is as safe as it would be in any chartered bank. You understand, of course, that only 3½ per cent. interest is guaranteed on the money, while the rate the company is actually paying is 5½ per cent., and is not likely to be reduced in the near future so far as we can judge.

C. W. Toronto, Ont.: The American Credit Indemnity Company of New York was incorporated in 1893 and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion license since 1923. It has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$200,000 (accepted at \$198,500) and is regularly authorized to transact credit insurance in this country. Its total assets in Canada at the end of 1926 were \$239,884.51, while its total liabilities here were \$165,057.41, showing a surplus in this country of \$74,827.10. All valid claims are readily enforceable and the company is safe to insure with.

Dominion Life Held Three Conventions

IN ORDER to keep pace with their growing field organization. The Dominion Life Assurance Company of Waterloo, Ontario, have departed from their usual practice of holding one convention for their branch managers and large producers.

This year they held three conventions, one at Jasper Park, Alta., from August 22nd-24th, one at the Royal Muskoka Hotel, August 28th-30th, and the third at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, N.B., September 1st-3rd.

Mr. W. S. Naylor of Toronto being the largest producer for this year, exclusive of managers, becomes president of the Hilliard Club and attended the conventions at Jasper and Royal Muskoka.

Sixty-eight Dominion Life field men have qualified for the Hilliard Club, the Dominion Life Hundred Thousand Club.

Blue Goose Barbecue

AN ATTRACTIVE entertainment feature which has been in process of arrangement for several weeks will take place Thursday, October 27th, in connection with the Grand Nest meeting of the Blue Goose at Dallas. It will be in the form of a barbecue at the farm of Gander George Wright, near Dallas. Nothing has been left undone by the Entertainment Committee to make this affair one long to be remembered by all of those who are privileged to participate. The Entertainment Committee, of which Gander S. C. Kennedy is chairman, is in charge of this event.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

R. R. Calgary, Alta.: The Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of the Canadian North-West is licensed to do business as a fraternal society in Alberta, with W. R. Knight, Calgary, as chief agent in the Province. According to the Alberta Insurance Report the total assets at the end of 1926 were \$869,557.00 and the total liabilities \$1,919.44, but these liabilities obviously do not include any reinsurance reserve liability but are the liabilities on the assessment basis of valuation. Total receipts in 1926 were \$127,959.63 and total expenditures \$128,383.32. The total membership was 1,769 and the members in Alberta 216. At the end of 1925 the total assets were \$880,944.00, and the total liabilities \$772,287.80, including actuarial liability of \$765,191.18, according to the Manitoba Insurance Report. The head office of the society is at Winnipeg. We do not advise joining this society for insurance purposes.

E. S. Oakville, Ont.: The Laurier Insurance Co., Montreal, has lately been placed in a stronger financial position than that shown by Government figures as at December 31st, 1926. According to a letter from the manager published in our issue of September 10th, the shareholders had paid in \$26,900 premium on stock and a call of \$26,900 since the beginning of 1927 and were to pay in another \$62,400 in September. This would afford further protection to the insuring public and make the company in our opinion safe to insure with. The Toronto Casualty Fire and Marine Insurance Co. had total admitted assets at the end of 1926 of \$648,741.65, and a surplus as regards policyholders of \$181,213.23, so that policyholders are protected and the company is safe to insure with. The Federal Fire Insurance Co. of Canada, Toronto, had total admitted assets at the end of 1926 of \$199,947.86 and a

INFORMATION COUPON

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The subscriber can avail himself of the service given on this page under the heading, "Insurance Inquiries," by cutting out the address label which appears on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night going to a regular subscriber, and sending it along with his inquiry.

The Mount Royal Assurance Co.

Total Assets \$2,200,000
Capital and Surplus of assets over all liabilities 1,284,386
Total Losses Paid 7,700,000

Head Offices: 17 St. John Street, Montreal

P. J. Perrin, Vice-President & General Manager.
H. C. Bourne, Asst. Gen. Manager and Secretary.
H. H. York, Inspector for Ontario.
J. A. Macdonald, Inspector for Ontario.

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Shaw & Begg, Limited Toronto, Ont.
C. H. McFadyen & Co., Limited Winnipeg, Man.
Butler Byers Bros., Limited Saskatoon, Sask.
James O. Miller & Co., Limited Calgary, Alta.
Central Agencies, Limited Truro, N.S.
Machum & Foster St. John's, Nfld.
Dale & Co., Limited St. John's, Nfld.
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Points About Ontario Gold Production

THE total value of 3,180,943 tons of gold ore milled from Porcupine gold mines in 1926 was \$23,810,700 in crude bullion or an average of \$1,984,225 a month. To the end of August the ore milled was in excess of the monthly average for 1926, but the total value was less for every month except July. The ore milled in 1926 made an average of 265,078½ tons whereas to the end of August this year the lowest tonnage was 265,559 tons in February and the highest tonnage 302,618 tons in August. The values ran from \$1,885,833 in February to \$2,042,964 in July.

In Kirkland Lake the total value of 515,124 tons of ore milled was \$7,193,411 or a monthly average of \$2,927 tons of ore milled and \$99,368 worth of crude bullion derived from it. 1927 returns by the Ontario Department of Mines greatly exceed the 1926 figures, the ore milled running from a low of 50,103 tons in February to a high of 73,482 tons milled in August. Similarly the monthly value of crude bullion ran this year from a low of \$592,230 (the only month below last year's monthly average) to a high of \$903,330 in August.

Though there is a falling away in the valuation of crude bullion from Porcupine mines the increase in production from Kirkland Lake mines will place the 1927 total for all Ontario higher than it was in 1926. The only two months to show a falling-off for all Ontario were January and February.

The producing mines in the order of output during August were as follows for the Porcupine area: Hollinger, Dome, McIntyre, Vipond, Ankerite, and Paymaster. For the Kirkland Lake area the producing mines in order of output were: Teck Hughes, Lake Shore, Wright-Hargreaves, Sylvanite, Kirkland Lake, Argonaut, Associated Goldfields and Tough-Oakes-Burnside. During July the West Dome Lake closed its mill while the Barry-Hollinger installed additional machinery in August and as a result reported no output. The Associated Goldfields at Larder Lake reported production during August for the first time.

Further Developments in Rouyn Area

RAILWAY transportation has now reached the *Horne* mine and smelter but these facilities have not yet been provided the other mining properties in the Rouyn district of Western Quebec, reports Dr. H. C. Cooke of the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, and these properties have accordingly concentrated their efforts on continuing their programs of exploration. Marked success has been met with on two properties, the *Aldermac*, owned jointly by *Noranda Mines Ltd.* and the *Torquay Exploration Co.*, and the *Amulet*. On the *Aldermac* the combined results of drilling and sinking have demonstrated the existence of at least two and perhaps more lenses of valuable copper ore. These lenses are from 20 to 60 feet wide; their length has not yet been determined, but is not less than 200 feet, and they are known to reach to a depth of at least 1,200 feet, which is twice the depth of any other orebody yet proved in the Rouyn camp. The proving of ore at a depth of 1,200 feet is encouraging as it is an indication that the ore-bodies of the camp may reach greater depths than has heretofore been anticipated, and that the *Aldermac* will prove to be one of the outstanding mines of the camp. The *Aldermac* ore contains little or no zinc and will hence present few problems of treatment.

On the *Amulet* property things look equally favorable, and a long and expensive program of development has finally been rewarded by the discovery of large and valuable deposits. A number of ore-bodies high in copper and zinc values have been found within the last three months and are now being outlined by diamond drilling. Little can now be said regarding their extent or depth, as the information obtained from drilling is not yet complete. It is known, however, that they are sufficiently large to make the property the third big mine of the district.

Very little exploration has been done on the *Waite-Montgomery* property in the past year, with the exception of some drilling, and the first ore-body discovered is still the only one known. A spur of the Rouyn Mines railway has been run to within half a mile of the property and will shortly be connected with it. Active preparations are in progress to commence the sinking of a shaft, and

shipments of ore to the *Horne* smelter at Noranda will probably start next spring.

Of developments other than mining a few words may also be said. The Rouyn Mines railway, connecting the camp with the Canadian National railway on the north, has been in operation since last autumn and has materially promoted the development of the camp. A second railroad to connect the Rouyn camp with the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway at Kirkland Lake was commenced last June, and construction has been pushed at a remarkable rate considering the difficult nature of the country. It is reported that grading is now almost completed and the laying of steel begun from the present terminus at the Ontario-Quebec boundary. It would seem probable that the first train over the new line may enter Rouyn early in October, although the final gradings will not be completed for some time.

The power line from the generating stations at the foot of Quinze lake, 65 miles to the southwest, were completed in December last, so that light and power have been available to the *Horne* mine and to the residents of Rouyn and Noranda for almost a year. The lines were later extended to the *Waite-Montgomery*, *Amulet* and *Aldermac* properties, and during the past summer have been carried to Kirkland Lake.

The town of Rouyn has nearly doubled in size within the past year, and has now an estimated population of 4,000. Sidewalks and street lights have been installed, and contracts signed for the installation of water works and a sewerage system. The neighboring towns of Noranda, which opened last spring with these conveniences practically completed, is also growing rapidly.

New Control for Canadian Marconi

PURCHASE of a majority of the shares in the Canadian Marconi Company has been announced by the Lazard Bros., and Company, New York bankers. They have transferred these shares to a holding company in which the British Marconi Company and the Radio Corporation of America have taken a substantial participation. The Lazard firm, however, will control the holding company, and in order to ensure that the control remains permanently British, they are forming a voting trust for twenty-five years.

This trust will hold the voting control in the holding company, and will be vested in three trustees, two of whom are to be nominated by Lazard Bros. & Company, Limited, and one by the British Marconi Company.

The first trustees, it is stated, will be Sir Robert M. Kindersley, Hon. R. H. Brand and either Lord Inverforth or Right Hon. F. G. Kellaway.

It is further announced that Sir Joseph Flavelle has been invited, and has agreed to join the board of the Canadian Marconi Company and to become Chairman of that board.

Wood, Gundy & Co. to Acquire Canada Cement

A MEETING of shareholders of the Canada Cement Company, Ltd., has been called for October 14 to consider an offer made by Wood, Gundy and Company, Limited, for the purchase of the outstanding stock of the company on the basis of \$250 a share for the common and \$125 a share for the preferred. The sale has already been approved by Canada Cement's directors, and Frank P. Jones, president of the company, has sent the shareholders a letter recommending their acceptance of the offer.

The last balance sheet of the company showed that there were outstanding 105,000 preferred shares and 135,000 common shares. Thus, if the sale is approved by the shareholders, as it doubtless will be, Wood, Gundy & Company will pay \$13,125,000 for the preferred and \$33,750,000 for the common, or a total of \$46,875,000. On the basis of the last annual report, the equity to be purchased has a book value of \$28,168,967. The difference, \$18,706,033, is represented in part by good will, but also largely by actual assets, as it is well known that the management of the company has long pursued conservative accounting methods. After bond interest last year the company's report showed earnings of \$1,986,109, which gives an indicated earning power of about 4.3 per cent. on the \$46,875,000 purchase price.

Indiscriminate Public Buying

STOCK prices on Monday demonstrated their sensitiveness to any withdrawal of funds from the call loan market; and they also demonstrated the eagerness of the buying on any slight recession. After drastic declines of a few hours, the recovery at the close was almost complete. There are many straws suggesting the possibility of an enthusiastic wave of indiscriminate public buying, says Moody's Weekly Review. "Among the evidences of public en-

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Capital Subscribed \$2,800,000.00
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TORONTO 2

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President: J. H. FORTIER. Managing Director: A. E. DAWSON.
General Manager: J. H. PIGEON.

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MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG NEW YORK

Canadian Industrial Alcohol Company, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-two cents (32¢) per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company for the quarter ending 30th September, 1927, payable 15th October, 1927, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th September, 1927.

By Order of the Board,
J. GIBSON LAWRENCE, Secretary.

MAPLE LEAF MILLING COMPANY LIMITED

PREFERRED DIVIDEND No. 69

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent (1½%) for the three months ending September 30th, 1927, being at the rate of 6½% per annum on the preference stock of the Company, has been declared payable October 1st, 1927, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 24th day of September, 1927.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. LEHMAN, Secretary.

THE MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent (1½%) for the three months ending September 30th, 1927, being at the rate of 6½% per annum on the preference stock of the Company, has been declared payable October 1st, 1927, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 24th day of September, 1927.

By Order of the Board,
D. H. McDOUGALL, Secretary.
Montreal, Sept. 20th, 1927.

CANADIAN WOOLLENS LIMITED

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Eighth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Canadian Woollens Limited, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, McDonald Street, Peterborough, Ontario, on Tuesday, the Eleventh (11th) day of October, 1927, at the hour of 1.30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time), for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors for the past year, for the election of Directors, for the appointment of Auditors, and to transact such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

Dated at Peterborough, the 16th day of September, 1927.
W. TINKER, Secretary-Treasurer.

WESTERN GROCERS LIMITED

Notice of Dividend

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%) on the New Preference Stock of Western Grocers Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1927, payable October 15th, 1927, to shareholders of record September 30th, 1927.

By Order of the Board,
W. P. Riley, President.
Winnipeg, September 21st, 1927.

Penman's Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of October, 1927.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent (1½%) payable on the 1st day of November, to shareholders of record of the 21st day of October, 1927.

On the Common Stock, One Dollar (\$1.00) per share, payable on the 15th day of November to shareholders of record of the 5th day of November, 1927.

By Order of the Board,
C. B. ROBINSON, Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, Que., Sept. 26, 1927.

thusiasm are the universal circulation of tips, the multiplication of investment trusts, the great volume of financial advertising, the large number of stocks traded in each day and the large volume of the correspondence of financial houses with persons inquiring about purchases.

"Investment capital remains so plentiful and the rates for commercial paper and acceptances are so far below the yields of high-grade bonds as to foreshadow a further upward movement of bond prices."

When the Julian Corporation Collapsed

(Continued from page 33)

Savings Bank and former Bank Superintendent for California; Motley H. Flint, brother of former United States senator Frank P. Flint, former postmaster pioneer and executive Vice-President of the same institution; John E. Barber, President of the First Securities Company and Vice-President of the first National Bank of which Henry M. Robinson of Dawes commission and International Economic Conference fame, is the head, together with many another millionaire and political 'big-wig' were given more than a nine days' sensation. Mr. Robinson himself was in Geneva during the development and in no way involved.

"A lighter touch to a sombre situation developed when C. C. Julian, original promoter of the company, bought a broadcasting station and poured himself and his views liberally on the air. Julian has what Mme. Glyn calls 'it', and in spite of the 50,000 victims still mustered a large following, his defensive statement being that the wreck was brought about after his hand had been removed from the helm.

"One night, following a day of tenseness, indictments and uncertainty, Julian attempted to 'tell the world' via his broadcasting station, how the leading citizens, bankers and business men had conspired to wreck his company. Before he was well started in his tirade he was interrupted by what sounded like a million tomcats, convened for an exercise in oral expression. Julian promptly accused the Los Angeles 'Times', which has a station of its own, of breaking up his party. The 'Times', incidentally, had aroused the promoter's ire by refusing his advertising, and telling why. The newspaper promptly entered a seriatim denial, proved that its station was out of commission on the night in question and demanded both State and Federal investigation.

"THE Julian Petroleum Corporation was launched in 1923 with a tremendous blast of circus advertising.

"The company was early in trouble with the authorities, and in November, 1923, Julian's brokerage permit was revoked because of the alleged misleading character of his advertising, which finally became so flagrant that the leading Southern California papers refused to print it.

"Affairs went from bad to worse, although through his sales methods Julian had attracted a large clientele and money from sales of stock poured in. In 1924 an independent committee of citizens made a survey looking towards a reorganization and salvage. The promoter charged that this was another attempt to put a quietus on his operations, which were then assuming, in the opinion of the committee, dangerous proportions. In a new effort to sell his stock he toured the East and tried to place his advertising in newspapers of eighty-five cities, most of them refusing it. This move failed, and in December, Julian turned over control of the company, and the presidency to S. C. Lewis, an Eastern oil man and promoter. (Canadians know something of the failure of the Lewis Oil Corporation to live up to expectations engendered by stock salesmen.)

"From that time on the stock became a football of chance, and was shunted up and down and across the boards of the exchange.

"Early this year the Julian Petroleum Corporation, with about \$10,000,000 worth of tangible assets, became a legitimate candidate for merger, refinancing and reorganization.

"Then came the staggering news that more than 4,000,000 shares of the stock had been 'overissued', thrown into the pools, traded on exchange and widely disseminated. It was impossible at the moment, and may continue to be impossible, to segregate the legal from the illegal stock."

IT IS interesting to note that some Western newspapers claim that at one time Mr. Julian was in business in Winnipeg, but there is no record of him as acting in any outstanding capacity among financial companies. We understand that Mr. Julian though his headquarters were in Los Angeles, played rather a prominent part in British Columbia mining operations.

SIDNEY H. PIPE,
Fellow, Actuarial Society of America,
Fellow, American Institute of Actuaries,
Associate, British Institute of Actuaries.

MAJOR E. P. S. ALLEN, D.S.O.,
Associate, Actuarial Society of America.

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Toronto,
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New Issue

\$12,000,000

Massey-Harris Company, Limited

Twenty-Year 5% Sinking Fund Gold Debenture Bonds

To be dated October 15th, 1927.

To mature October 15th, 1947.

To be authorized and issued, \$12,000,000. Principal and semi-annual interest (April 15th and October 15th) payable, at the holder's option, in Canadian gold coin at any branch in Canada of The Canadian Bank of Commerce (except in Yukon Territory), or in United States gold coin at the Agency of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, New York, or in gold coin of the Kingdom of Great Britain at The Canadian Bank of Commerce, London, England, at the fixed rate of \$1.86 2/3 to £1 Sterling. Issuable as Coupon Bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500, registerable as to principal only and fully registered Bonds in denominations of \$1,000. Coupon Bonds and fully registered Bonds interchangeable as provided in Trust Deed. Redeemable, except for Sinking Fund purposes, at the option of the Company, as a whole or in part at any time on thirty days' notice at the following prices and accrued interest: at 103 if redeemed on or before October 15th, 1932; thereafter at 102 if redeemed on or before October 15th, 1937; and thereafter at 101; or for the Sinking Fund on thirty days' notice on any interest date at 100. The Toronto General Trusts Corporation—Trustee.

Semi-annual Sinking Fund commencing April 15th, 1928, at the rate of \$600,000 per annum, sufficient to retire all of the Bonds at or before maturity.

Upon completion of this financing, these Bonds will constitute the Company's only funded debt.

For detailed information, we refer to the prospectus containing letter from Mr. Thomas Bradshaw, Vice-President and General Manager, which has been summarized in part as follows:

The Company

Massey-Harris Company, Limited, is the largest manufacturer of farm implements in the British Empire. The Company operates six factories, namely, in Toronto, Ontario; Brantford, Ontario (2); Woodstock, Ontario, and through wholly-owned subsidiaries, at Marquette, France (near Lille), and at Berlin, Germany. The Company owns over 99% of the issued Shares of Massey-Harris Harvester Company, Incorporated, with factory at Batavia, N.Y. The Company or its subsidiaries manufactures practically every type of farm implement, the combined capacity of the plants being more than 275,000 complete machines annually, in addition to a full complement of spare parts.

The Company has firmly established markets for its products in practically every important grain-producing country. By reason of these broad markets, it has the advantage of participating in agricultural prosperity in all parts of the world.

Earnings

Average annual net earnings of the Company and its subsidiaries for the ten years ended November 30th, 1926, available for Bond interest and depreciation, were \$1,781,450—equal to over 2¾ times annual interest on this Bond issue.

For the three years ended November 30th, 1926, corresponding average annual net earnings were \$2,446,383—equal to over 4 times annual interest on this Bond issue.

For the year ended November 30th, 1926, corresponding net earnings were \$3,390,158—equal to over 5½ times annual interest on this Bond issue.

Sales for the first nine months of the current fiscal year were well in excess of sales for the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year. It is expected that net earnings for fiscal year ending November 30th, 1927, will at least equal or exceed those of the year ended November 30th, 1926.

Assets

Net tangible assets of the Company and its subsidiaries, including land, buildings and equipment and current assets, after giving effect to the proceeds of this Bond issue and deducting all current liabilities, according to the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at November 30th, 1926, had a depreciated value of \$38,974,257—equal to \$3.248 for each \$1,000 Bond. Patents and goodwill are carried in the Company's books at a valuation of \$1.

Working Capital

Net current assets of the Company and its subsidiaries, according to the Consolidated Balance Sheet, as at November 30th, 1926, after giving effect to the proceeds of this Bond issue and deducting all current liabilities, were \$32,959,708. Current assets were over 15 times current liabilities. On completion of this financing, the Company and its subsidiaries will have no bank loans.

Purpose of Issue

The proceeds of this Bond issue will be used to retire \$1,600,000 Joint Sinking Fund Gold Debenture Notes issued by Massey-Harris Company, Limited, and Massey-Harris Harvester Company, Incorporated, which have been called for redemption; for plant improvements and extensions; and to pay off, in their entirety, bank loans of the Company and its subsidiaries, thereby further improving the Company's strong liquid position.

Debenture Bond Issue

The Twenty-year 5% Sinking Fund Gold Debenture Bonds, limited in principal amount to \$12,000,000, all of which will now be issued, will constitute, upon completion of this financing, the only funded debt of Massey-Harris Company, Limited. The Bonds will be a direct obligation of the Company and will be secured by Trust Deed constituting a specific first registered mortgage and charge on the Company's real and immovable property in the City of Toronto and a floating charge on all other of the Company's assets, present and future, unregistered except in the office of the Provincial Secretary of Ontario and in the office of the Secretary of State at Ottawa. The Company will covenant that, so long as any of these Bonds are outstanding, it will not create or issue any additional funded debt, to be defined in the Trust Deed, ranking prior to or pari passu with these Bonds; but this covenant shall not apply to purchase-money mortgages or to existing liens on property hereafter acquired.

We offer these Bonds, subject to prior sale, for delivery if, as and when issued and accepted by us and subject to the approval of our Counsel, at

Price: 95.75 and interest, yielding about 5.35%

Wood, Gundy & Company

Limited

Dominion Securities Corporation

Limited

The Royal Bank of Canada

A. E. Ames & Co., Limited

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

McDougall & Cowans

Greenshields & Company

Royal Securities Corporation

Limited

The information contained in this advertisement is based upon statements and statistics on which we have relied in the purchase of these Bonds. We do not guarantee, but believe the statements herein made to be true.

IN CLOSE TOUCH with THE WEST INDIES

THE Bank of Montreal holds an interest in Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), formerly The Colonial Bank, an institution that for generations has been established in the chief centres of the West Indies and British Guiana.

By reason of this association, the Bank of Montreal is able to offer its clients close competitive rates and complete banking service for business with the West Indies, among the important advantages offered being facilities for obtaining accurate local information.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

Total Assets in excess of \$780,000,000



Head Office: Montreal

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727)

CAPITAL (FULLY PAID) £ 2,500,000
RESERVE (OR RESERVE FUND) (Oct. 1926) 2,571,249
DEPOSITS (Oct. 1926) 40,457,710

Head Office: St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
General Manager: Sir Alexander Kemp Wright, K.B.E., D.L.
Secretary: J. B. Adshead.
London City Office: 3 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
London "Drummonds Branch": Charing Cross, S.W.1.
Glasgow Principal Office: Royal Exchange Square, and Buchanan Street.
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Every description of British, Colonial and Foreign Banking Business transacted.
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Investment Experts

Advise the purchase of safe Bonds as the foundation of one's investment structure.

"CANADA PERMANENT" Bonds, in addition to being an absolutely safe security, are issued as required by investors, for periods and in sums to meet the needs of each individual. Investments in these Bonds considerably exceed \$25,000,000.00.

They are at present being issued bearing interest at

FIVE PER CENT.

per annum, payable half-yearly. Compared with the yield obtainable on other high-grade securities and having in mind the trend towards lower yields, this is an attractive rate of interest.

Please call or write for folder giving full particulars of the Bonds of Canada's premier mortgage corporation.

CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation

14-18 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO 2.

ESTABLISHED 12 YEARS BEFORE CONFEDERATION



We recommend for Investment

Republic of Colombia

6% External Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Due January 1st, 1961.

Interest payable January and July 1st.

Price 92½ and Interest to yield over 6.55%.

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LIMITED

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The Willison Neely Corporation

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Canada's Newsprint Industry Grows

Lower Production Costs in the Dominion Give It Increasing Advantages in Filling Leaping Demand for Paper.

By C. O.

THE growth of newsprint manufacture in Canada is mainly due to two factors, firstly, the constantly increasing demand both in Canada and United States and, secondly, the fact that newsprint can be manufactured in Canada more economically than across the border. The lower production costs prevailing in Canada are attributed to the fortunate proximity of vast tracts of pulpwood areas to a large supply of potential electrical energy in the form of water power. The abundance of pulpwood may be illustrated by the fact that a number of existing and long-established companies now have available, situated within economical distance of present mills, pulpwood areas estimated to contain anywhere from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 cords, these quantities being sufficient in some cases to provide a practically perpetual supply at full present newsprint capacities.

One convincing illustration of Canada's increasing dominance in the newsprint field is found in the following comparative table of production during the last ten years:

Year ended Dec. 31,	Canada (tons)	U.S. (tons)
1917	689,847	1,359,012
1918	734,783	1,280,285
1919	794,567	1,374,517
1920	875,696	1,511,958
1921	905,134	1,226,189
1922	1,081,364	1,447,688
1923	1,262,000	1,488,800
1924	1,353,000	1,471,000
1925	1,322,217	1,500,318
1926	1,581,737	1,586,695
1927	1,586,695	1,586,695

The above record is one of the United States either standing still or increasing slightly in certain years, while Canada has consistently made substantial increases, and during the last several months has contributed a larger proportion of newsprint consumed, at the expense of American mills.

Undoubtedly, the Canadian newsprint industry is a powerful economic force in the welfare of Canada as a whole. The following table shows the value of newsprint exports during each of the last ten fiscal years ending March 31st:

1918, \$33,978,347; 1919, \$40,718,021;
1920, \$53,263,792; 1921, \$78,922,137;
1922, \$64,635,627; 1923, \$72,667,826;
1924, \$88,711,451; 1925, \$91,808,330;
1926, \$102,238,568; and 1927, \$116,452,158.

During the last few months, one situation in the newsprint industry has caused a good deal of discussion, this being a condition of over-production. For two or three years, mills in Canada and United States have found it necessary to operate at a point very close to 100 per cent. of capacity in order to meet demand. Construction of new machines, however, has placed manufacturers in a position to produce more newsprint than can be consumed. Newsprint consumption, nevertheless, continues to increase and it is interesting to notice that over-production is caused by installation of new newsprint machines—not by a diminishing demand.

The increasing consumption of newsprint is due mainly to growing population and declining illiteracy. These two factors produce more readers, and with improved facilities for transmission of news, larger newspapers are the rule rather than the exception. This tendency toward increased size, combined with the more certain increase in number of readers, reasonably assures further constant increases in consumption. In the past, the normal increase has been about 5 per cent. per annum, but it is important to notice that an increase of 6 per cent. today represents a materially larger tonnage increase than would have been represented by 6 per cent. several years ago.

THIS is illustrated by a table on this page which shows increases in consumption in United States, which consumes most of Canada's newsprint. It will be noted that Column Three shows each year's increase over the 1913 consumption. The table also shows that 1926's increase of 55.9 per cent.

878 tons over 1925—an 18 per cent. increase—is equal to 37 per cent. of the entire 1913 consumption.

Generally speaking, newsprint consumption bears a close relationship to newspaper advertising; in other words, the size of the average newspaper increases in almost direct proportion to the amount of advertising carried. During the first seven months of 1927, however, newspaper advertising declined by about 3 per cent., compared with 1926, notwithstanding which, newsprint consumption has fractionally increased. The increase of newsprint consumption in the face of lower advertising is a very healthy sign from the viewpoint of newsprint manufacturers, inasmuch as it represents an increase based upon increased circulations.

Another constructive factor in connection with the Canadian industry is that it has the co-operation of Governmental bodies. For example, the Government of the Province of Quebec announced some months ago its policy not to dispose of pulpwood limits to newly formed companies to the detriment of presently established companies. The Quebec Government indicated that it realizes the importance of the newsprint industry and that it would not be economical to dispose of limits to all newcomers. It is understood that the Ontario Government intends to co-operate in this respect. Governmental co-operation is also of value in other respects, such as in fire prevention by aeroplane cruising, etc.

THE effect of over-production on earning power, of course, is very important, and, in this connection, it is interesting to notice that three large manufacturers have published earnings statements covering a period in which the present situation has existed. Two of these companies published reports of operations for the twelve months ended June 30, 1927, and in each case, net profits were within a reasonable distance of those prevailing in previous years. The third company has published a statement covering the six months ended June 30th and in this case, net profits were actually higher than the average profits for 1926. In the latter case, the newsprint company had increased its capacity so that, even when operating at less than present capacity, it turned out approximately the same amount of newsprint as during the first six months of 1926. These statements, of course, have been most encouraging to those interested in newsprint securities.

Another element in connection with the newsprint industry generally—and one well worthy of consideration—is that it has backing and sponsorship of several of the leading financial groups in Canada.

Those who hold newsprint securities have an interest in one of Canada's basic industries and one that has done more to build up manufactured exports than any other single industry. Practically all of the well established companies have had long and satisfactory records of earnings, and few industries, if any, have a greater assurance of continuing to develop in proportion to progress and prosperity on the North American continent.

That the prospects for British settlers coming to New Brunswick were good; that, in fact, arrangements had already been made for bringing a substantial number of British families to this province, when certain conditions are fulfilled, and that in England, at the present time, there was a notably awakened interest in the Maritime Provinces was asserted by Hon. J. A. Murray, Provincial Superintendent of Colonization and Industry, who has returned from England, where he was acting in the interests of the Government. He has received many enquiries as to settlement prospects in New Brunswick, he said.

RETURNING THE FAVOR

FINANCIAL EDITOR—SATURDAY NIGHT.

I have found your paper to be a great help to me in the past and I will recommend it every chance I get.—D. W., Harvey Station, N.B.

Increasing Consumption of Newsprint

Year	Consumption in U.S. (tons)	Increase over 1913	Percentage ratio of increase to 1913 consumption	Increase over preceding year
1913	1,481,325	—	—	—
1914	1,537,236	55,911	3.8	55,911
1915	1,552,353	71,028	4.8	15,117
1916	1,706,787	225,462	15.2	154,434
1917	1,820,581	339,256	22.9	113,794
1918	1,759,817	278,492	18.8	60,764
1919	1,891,808	410,483	27.7	131,991
1920	2,193,323	711,998	48.1	301,515
1921	2,091,850	610,525	41.2	191,473
1922	2,451,119	969,794	65.5	359,269
1923	2,781,275	1,299,950	87.8	330,156
1924	2,811,000	1,329,675	89.8	29,725
1925	2,963,553	1,482,228	100.0	152,553
1926	3,523,431	2,042,106	137.9	559,878

*Decrease

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To Your Dependants

—is the protection to them, resulting upon your appointing this Corporation, "Canada's Oldest Trust Company", to administer your Will.

Here are combined the desirable qualities you seek in an Executor and Trustee. An old established company—strong resources—efficient administration—competent counsel—and the wisdom of experience. Executorship is the business of this Corporation. Its Officers and Staff comprise specialists in various departments—Authorities on Investments—Experts in Tax Knowledge—Efficient Real Estate Officers—Skilled Accountants—Experienced Estate Managers. And its Services cost no more, often much less, than those of an inexperienced private individual.

Write for Booklet "Your Will"—free on request

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation

"Canada's Oldest Trust Company"—Established 1882

Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Vancouver.



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Our recommendations for investors are composed of the most attractive securities available. These selections are made by an organization with facilities unsurpassed, and a financial reputation going back over a century.

We invite inquiries from investors of small as well as large amounts.

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Limited

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Be sure your WILL is made, naming a strong TRUST COMPANY as your EXECUTOR

Ask for Booklet, "The Corporate Executor"
CAPITAL ISSUED AND SUBSCRIBED \$1,172,500.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$1,395,430.35
THE IMPERIAL CANADIAN TRUST CO.
EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, ASSIGNEE, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Head Office: Winnipeg, Canada. Branches: Saskatoon and Calgary.

George E. Harley & Company

Members Toronto Stock Exchange

Wish to announce

Mr. W. B. Milner

has this day been admitted to a general partnership, and a change in the firm name to

Harley, Milner & Company

Associated with this firm will also be

Mr. J. S. Brown

and

Mr. Latham Burns

The firm will continue to transact a general investment and stock brokerage business at its offices in Toronto, London and Windsor, Ontario. The Toronto Office has been moved to ground floor premises at

304 BAY STREET
(Ground Floor)

Harley, Milner & Company

Members Toronto Stock Exchange

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Private wire connections to principal financial centres

TORONTO LONDON WINDSOR
304 Bay St. Royal Chambers Bldg. 10 Sandwich St.
Toronto, Sept. 26th, 1927.



SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 1, 1927



MRS. ALAN MacGREGOR, PINE PLAINS, N.Y.
Formerly Miss Kate Sutherland, of Winnipeg.



MRS. HOWARD F. OSBORNE
Formerly Dorothy Elizabeth Lindsay, of Winnipeg.



MISS LORRAINE CANNON
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. H. Cannon, Vancouver.



MRS. GEORGE MURRAY, OF TRAIL, B. C.
Daughter of Mrs. R. L. Richardson, Winnipeg.

Looking Back on London Impression Made on a Canadian by the World's Greatest City. By Madge Macbeth

INCREDIBLE as it may sound, I found London quite as "foreign," as any of the Continental cities. This impression was due, no doubt, to my ignorance of the English language. Bewildered as I had been by the fluency and unintelligibility of the *chic* Parisian police, and the plumed *Bersagliers* of Italy, I was thrice confounded by the curious speech of bus conductors, traffic regulators, and the attendants in shops and hotels. Indeed, my confusion extended to the people who sat in the lounge beside me.

Consider this dialogue that took place within my hearing and you will understand what I mean:

Bus conductor. Feyus... pless!

Girl (sharing my seat). "Ee" Street.

Conductor. Aow, yower gowing thu-wrangwe. We daon't gow tu "Ee" Street.

Girl. Yus, yu do, tew.

Conductor. Wull, we daon't. I guss I orter know.

Girl. Wull, I went there yesterdy. Daon'tyer gow tu Raowd?

Conductor. Yuss, we do.

Girl. Wull, ain't that "Ee" Street?

Conductor (as understanding dawned). Aow! Yower forking awat "Ee" Street. I thawht y-syde "EE" Street!

Girl (to me after paying her fare). "E's a foine conductor! 'E daon't know tu diffrunce between "Ee" street and "EE" Street!

And reflect upon the varied contents of a shop that advertised "Six chairs and *one arm*, all leather." Furthermore, remarking upon the habit of my little chamber-maid to call the entire furnishing of the room "he," I was informed that "in her county, everything was *he*—except a tom-cat!"

Believe me, French was much simpler.

London struck me as being a wonderfully quiet place. The streets, although choked with traffic, were free of the maddening din so characteristic of European cities. Exhausts were closed, few horns were blown, and no brakes were made to scream. Incidentally, the traffic in London really stops at the policeman's signal—a circumstance rarely encountered in lovely Paris.

Indescribable was the pleasure of watching names take form beneath the eye. There was London Bridge, Piccadilly Circus, Whitehall, and one of the world's most important lanes—a place called Downing Street; there was Bond Street, and Buckingham Palace and Cheapside; there was Hyde Park Corner where, not so very long ago, the great Duke of Wellington was to be seen riding or walking. It may have been just there that he described the Battle of Waterloo, as "a damned near thing." Anyway, he disliked the crowds of cheering people who daily thronged about the fence of his court-yard to see him mount, and he had the palings encased in iron. For many years this prison-effect remained, but after the Duke's death, his son and successor, modestly feeling that there was nothing in his career to stir the curiosity of the populace, had the casing taken down.

Nearly every house in Piccadilly has a history, none richer than the famous bachelor chambers dating from 1804, called Albany. (Remember never to use the definite article "the." This is considered by the members, an outrageous solecism.) I quote from an amusing account of the place. "Byron and Macaulay, 'Monk' Lewis and George Canning, among others, had chambers there. Bulwer Lytton, occupying the set once rented by Byron, wrote here many of his novels. His wife, Rosina, Countess of Lytton—and a precious handful she was, to be sure!—used to remark that he had once written to say he was here with Solitude. He spelled it thus . . . and Rosina, paying him an unexpected call, found that Solitude well deserved the dignity of a capital letter, because the personification was sustained by a fair creature, fashionably dressed in white muslin, who was perched on the novelist's knee!"

It was near Albany that the creative genius who assembled the Rothschilds' fortunes, once dropped a penny through a pavement grating, and sadly commented on the fleeting nature of riches. It was here, too, that Beau Brummel used to stroll, demanding of the Duke of Bedford, on one occasion, "Sir, do you call *that* a coat?"

"Breathes there a man . . ." The force of these immortal lines comes home to every Canadian who has been travelling on the Continent, the instant he touches London,



MRS. ARTHUR CHARLES SCOTT, WINNIPEG
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Batters.



MISS DOROTHY WILSON
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Wilson, of Winnipeg.

and nowhere is the sense of *belonging* more vivid than at Charing Cross and Trafalgar Square. It may be that one disregards the interesting history of the former, where Edward the First erected the last of the series of crosses to the memory of Eleanor, his queen (1290), but none can remain indifferent to the warning influence of the Canadian Pacific building, the Canadian National, and Canada House, all of which stand in Trafalgar Square. Pausing before the register in the handsome foyer of this latter, practically any day or hour, one will find compatriots and friends.

"Registering," by the way, is productive of immediate, varied and delightful results. Almost before reaching at your hotel bedroom, floods of welcomes and compliments overtake you. A regular blizzard of envelopes have found their way beneath your door. You choose a smart violet missive . . . "Lady Free-Doggycompton has just heard you are in London, and sends you this card of welcome, hoping that you will visit her Kennels at Running-on-Hardwalk, which are famous for their Black and White terriers"; tearing open a second envelope you see that "Meers, Spoofohold & Ricksnooling present their compliments and call your attention to their pipes and smoking accessories"; "Mrs. Langmunster welcomes you cordially to London and announces that the lady's maid she can secure for you is superior to any such offered by rival establishments"; "The Swift Method Laundry present their compliments and suggest (behind a delicate hand) that if you have deigned to soil your clothing, they will be honoured by the privilege of removing all traces of vulgar earth—at lowest prices"; "Mr. Sitt-Ye Ruy begs the favor of taking a complimentary photograph . . . sittings by appointment"; "Mr. Clinchenhall Leggo offers a hearty welcome to so distinguished a visitor and assures you that his tooth-extracting is absolutely painless"; antique collectors, tailors, artistic wig-makers, portrait painters, garage managers, manufacturers of headache tablets, chauffeurs, florists—all these and many others unite in huge batches of letters to give you welcome.

And then, there are the charming invitations from old and new friends.

From the top of a bus, one day, I watched a crowd forming in Hyde Park. "Perhaps," thought the stranger, "this is Rotten Row—originally *route au roi*—where many women still balance themselves on side-saddles." But it wasn't. Neither was there a box orator in sight. The attraction was a simple and inconspicuous carriage, drawn by two black horses. Two inconspicuously liveried men sat on the box. One quietly-dressed woman sat in the open victoria. She held a baby in her arms. It was the little Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of York.

Another day, I passed beneath the shadow of the griffin, into the realm of morning coats and high hats, newspaper offices, publishers' lairs, concerns of a strange

and mysterious character by which men wrest a living from other men—in brief, I passed into The City. Suddenly, a name flashed out from a dingy building—Wine Office Court. "This," thought I, "has a Johnonian flavour. Another sniff, and I'll stand in the Cheshire Cheese."

What a place! What a pudding! What gay company! Over in the Doctor's corner, a group of journalists made merry. In the middle distance two actors sat enthroned behind imposing tankards of ale. At my own table sat Miss Lily Butler, C.B.E., known to hundreds of Canadian soldiers as the "Mother of Blighly." With utmost friendliness, she introduced herself and declared that she was coming presently to make a tour of the Dominion.

"The Cheese" has been extensively written throughout its 300 years, and there is nothing I can add that will increase its lustre. Even the waiters have appeared in print, and the following lines are quoted not as an example of accuracy, but poetic license:

"Waiter at the Cheshire Cheese,

Uncertain, gruff and hard to please,

When tuppence smooths thy angry brow,

A ministering angel thou!"

The first time I walked down Whitehall, I came suddenly upon a mounted soldier just issuing from a gateway. I waited for him to pass. I waited quite a long time. He sat still and regarded me from his elevation with a pitying stare. The horse snuffed in my direction. I bolted across only to find myself confronted by a similar horse carrying a similar rider. Again, I paused. Again, the soldier sat immobile. . . . poor Colonial that I am, I did not know that outside the Guards building two soldiers, dressed in mediaeval trappings and wearing armour (one might as well call it armour) that should be in the Wallace Collection, mount guard, as well as satins and silks, all day long. They never move. Heaven knows what awful penalty would be imposed if they coughed or sneezed. Like statues they sit, and the ignorant wait for them to pass!

At the Tower of London, too, ignorance widens the eyes (and sometimes the mouth) when those magnificent beef-eating chaps who form the nightly guard of inspection are accosted by the wardens of the day, rather like this:

"Who goes there?"

"The Keys," is the cryptic answer.

"Whose Keys?" demand the day guard, justifiably curious.

"The King's Keys," return the other—and everyone seems satisfied.

And the Bank of England preserves some strange customs. This notable building, by the way, has no windows—did you remember that? And every evening a company of a hundred soldiers march there to mount guard throughout the night. They are commanded by an officer whose recompense, I was told, is one golden guinea and his dinner!

A quaint place is our London!

On my way to the studio of Leonard Richmond, who has painted many beautiful pictures of the Rockies, and whose Canadian canvases are very much the rage in London, I passed Albert Hall and was reminded of the fact that here was installed the first elevator—or lift—in the city of London. For months people used to call it the "moving room." To the left is Albert Memorial, where there used to sit a monstrous effigy of the Prince, inspiring the irreverent to call the structure "The Golden Calf." No wonder! It certainly cannot be called an architectural triumph, and it cost one hundred and thirty-three thousand pounds!

By its very contrast, one is reminded of the gloriously beautiful buildings of Christopher Wren. For example—St. Paul's. Whether a temple of Diana stood on the site or not is still a much-discussed question, but Sir Christopher certainly found there, three strata revealing older civilizations: Saxon tombs, British graves, and below these, evidences of a Roman cemetery.

History tells us that prior to its destruction by the Great Fire, strange deeds were committed in St. Paul's—it one may judge by current proclamations. It was forbidden (in the reigns of both Mary and Elizabeth) to carry beer-casks, baskets of fish, bread, flesh or fruit, or to lead mules or horses through the Cathedral, and also fighting with swords or guns was prohibited. Nor were debts supposed to be paid there. "Those proclamations, however, had little effect, although penalties provided for nailing offenders' ears to the posts. Murders were planned there, and sudden disappearances arranged for."

After the Fire, King Charles the First decided to rebuild the Cathedral and accepted the plans of Inigo Jones, but the work was stopped when troubles between the King and Parliament began. Of the funds subscribed for religious purposes, 17,000 pounds remained, a sum which Parliament seized and out of which one of the regiments was paid.

In 1660 Wren drew up plans for rebuilding, once again, and in 1710 his work was finished. As the Duchess of Marlborough said, "No longer was he to be dragged up and down in a basket—for an insignificant 200 pounds a year," her allusion being to his frequent inspection trips up and down the scaffolding.

Now, although Wren's Cathedral was never desecrated as the former Churches were, it became necessary on occasions to close the nave and aisles. At one period the Cathedral was not only closed but secluded from the public by massive iron railings. Part of those railings link us with St. Paul's.

In 1874 a citizen of Toronto bought several lengths of them from an iron merchant and had them shipped to Canada as a fitting boundary for his tomb. The ship carrying them was wrecked in the St. Lawrence, but the gentleman recovered "some eighty feet by employing divers; and they are set up around his resting-place just as he intended."

Faith and Superstition

Tell me, how shall I reach you,
Wonderful, mystical star
Blazing aloft in the night?
Send, O send, I beseech you,
Downward a ladder of light!
How should I rise, should I fly?
Earth-bound am I . . .

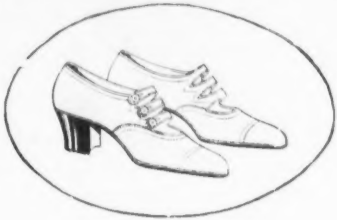
Vainly I murmur, despairing;
Heaven's too high! . . .
But how bright
Gleams in the river a star,
Quivers the glint of a star!
Shall I not, happily daring,
Plunge in the flood and the night,
Crashing through rushes and reeds,
Till I pluck a star from the weeds?

Nay, there's a danger of drowning:
Dying hands, dripping with mud,
Clutching a lily bud
Where waters reflected a star . . .
O star, too far for my crowning!
O mirage, too vain and too deep
My lone dim road will I keep.
Nor seek to gather or grasp
What only a cloud may elapse.

—Mary Deane.

Scotsmen give better tips than the visitors from England, according to the evidence of a taxi-cabman in a Belfast court.

GOOD LOOKING SHOES THAT ARE COMFORTABLE



"IRENE"
Black Kid
Suede
Brown Kid

There's no metal in this arch

HYGIENIC, and of firm wearing qualities, the Cantilever Shoe offers you wonderful foot freedom that is due to its all-leather flexible arch—free of metal. For support and for correction, try the three-strap pump or any of the Cantilever oxford models. You will find

COMFORT
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OTTAWA, Jackson Bldg., cor. Bank & Slater
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SUDBURY, Canadian Dept. Stores, Ltd.
GALT, Mundy's Shoe Store
BROCKVILLE, H. W. Gilhooly
MONTREAL, Castle Bldg., St. Cath-
erine & Stanley Sts.
WINNIPEG, Hudson's Bay Co.

REGINA, The Yale Shoe Ltd.
SASKATOON, Royal Shoe Store
EDMONTON, Hudson's Bay Co.
CALGARY, Hudson's Bay Company
VANCOUVER, Hudson's Bay Co.
VICTORIA, Hudson's Bay Company
BRANFORD, Ludlow Bros.
SAINT JOHN, N. B., Scott, Brothers
MOOSE JAW, Robinson, McLean, Limited
BRANDON, M.A.N., Keweenaw's Best Shop, Limited

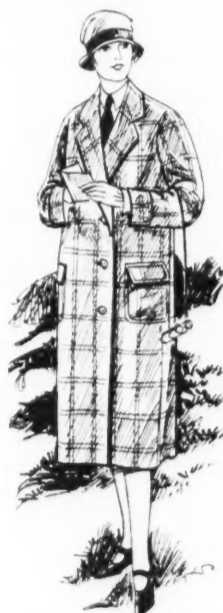


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Regular English top-coats,
shower-proof, tailored of
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tweeds, from
\$55 to \$75.

Unequaled for Sport and Travel wear. The ultimate in Top-coat perfection, tailored in London from fine English fabrics. Two of many models are illustrated here.



Checked tweed top-coats,
shower-proof, in greys, tans,
or fawns, set-in or raglan
sleeves, from
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\$50 to \$100.

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Fairweather's

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LONDON LETTER

HERE in level Devon of the deep green lanes, the high red cliffs, the great stretches of moor and hill where the gorse and the heather are royal gold and purple, worries and noise, bitterness and the nervous strain of modern life seem remote and unreal. It may be that these sweet Devon villages have their tragedies, their jealousies, their black spots, but it is hard to believe that all is not well where Beauty is Queen, where the murmur of the sea and the chatter of brooks lull you to sleep; where the wind sighs in wonderful old trees

respect to the fairest judge, whose verdict brought me peace for the rest of my life."

HERE, as in every part of the British Isles, is a war memorial to the men of the town who fell, and at its base lay bunches of flowers from some cottage garden. In contrast with the simple wording on these war memorials are some of the old inscriptions, reminders of a more pompous and formal age. One in Ottery St. Mary Church is to the memory of a man who was a "descendant of two



OTTERY ST. MARY CHURCH, DEVON.

which were acorns when Drake sailed from Devon or Sir Walter Raleigh was a baby at Hayes Baston, near East Budleigh, not far from where I write. Alas! that I must chronicle the fact that teas are served there to eager sight-seers, weary in well doing and greedy for real Devonshire cream.

Devon is history, and Devon is England unspoiled. Few factories are to be seen as one motors about the country, but many reminders of the past for this level part of England.

You are in touch with Sir Walter Raleigh and with Drake—(Don't forget when you are in Exeter to see the panelled room in Mol's Coffee House where the naval and military officers connected with the Spanish Armada met for consultation)—but the present has its story too. In beautiful Exeter Cathedral, which in its present form was begun in the 13th century on the sites of a Saxon Cathedral and of the second Cathedral begun in 1112, you find yourself in touch with English history for all those hundreds of years. But was the past more glorious than the present? Hardly, you think, as you gaze at the beautiful bronze war memorial to the men of the Devonshire Regiment who lost their lives in the war. And as you walk about awed by the crowding memories of seven hundred years in the life of our race, you see hanging above you two faded flags. One the sledge flag of Franklin ("And thou,

noble families, but more ennobled by a blameless conversation and a Christian death" in 1786.

WOULD that I could transport you with my eyes the beauty and charm of this lovely country! Do you want cosy beauty? Then rest a while in villages like green straggling Branscombe, with its twelfth century church on the site of one that was there before the Conquest, with its thatched cottages and its wonderful flowers, which are a riot of color and luxuriance in this rich soil and soft air. Do you want the sea without the distraction and vulgarity of piers and amusements? Then go to Beer, whose white chalk cliffs are a contrast to the renowned red cliffs of Devon; and climb that rough cliff path which overlooks the little bay, bounded at one end by the smugglers' caves. You will hardly escape a sturdy fisherman, bronzed and blue-eyed, who is ready for a talk about either sea or land.

To my selfish wall that the place was full of visitors, and that charabancs and buses unloaded their passengers where you wanted peace, one fisherman replied that rents which were once 2/ a week were now 10/, and the visitors were a Godsend, upon which I retired confounded and discomfited.

The charabancs are said to be found almost everywhere, and yet off the main roads one can motor in



SIDBURY, DEVON

heroic sailor soul, are passing on some happier voyage now toward no earthly pole", and near it the sledge flag of Captain Scott, not least among the men of Devon who have brought honor on the name of their country.

The sons of Devon have distinguished themselves in many ways. The first Lord Chief Justice of England was a Coleridge, and the Coleridge family has been associated with the quaint old town of Ottery St. Mary for generations. Coleridge, the poet, was the son of the Vicar of that day, and in the beautiful church of Ottery St. Mary are tablets and monuments to this distinguished family. That is in the past. But as we walked about the church and through the churchyard the flowers and wreaths were piled high on the grave of the Coleridge who has just gone to join his forbears—Lord Coleridge, also a judge. One wreath of heather drew us near, for it was conspicuous among the flowers. On it was a card signed only with an initial—"A token of

peace along the deep green lanes for which Devon is famous and hardly see a soul. Even the fields seem deserted as you look from a high hill to where the country is rolled out at your feet till through a gap you see the deep blue of the sea. Thatched cottages, farms basking in the sun surrounded by their well-built barns and out-houses, old, old churches, where generations of Devon people have worshipped, big country houses, enshrined in their green parks, trees and vividly green meadows and lawns chattering brooks, quiet streams—and flowers! Such flowers! The fuchsia bushes grow so high and so thick that their vivid blossoms hanging over the fences and walls look like a wine-colored cascade. Roses and asters are growing side by side, and every cottage flower known to the botanist seems to flourish in Devon soil. Hydrangeas are enormous bushes, and the dahlias almost reconcile one to the fact that summer is saying goodbye.

(Continued on Page 51)



A Real Treat for Breakfast

By the Makers of
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Dundee Marmalade

AN unequalled recipe—ripe Seville Oranges—pure sugar—and the skill in marmalade making that comes from a century and a quarter's experience.

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Orange chips floating in a clear, sweet orange jelly of exquisite flavor. An old world delight from the kitchens of Keiller, the inventor of Marmalade.

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The biggest task that confronts the bride in starting her household duties is the wash-day problem. Fine table linens, bed linens, dainty clothing—many of them treasured gifts—must be laundered regularly by safe, harmless methods—and yet economically.

Brighton service supplies the solution. Everything is handled with painstaking, scientific care and returned in immaculate condition, looking like new.

There is no large cash outlay, no laborious drudgery, and the cost is trifling. Start off right—our driver will call promptly.

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Here and There in the Old World

From Grave to Gay
From Lively to Severe

LADY DIANA GIBB, the daughter of Lord Lovelace, who has now been settled in her new home in Eaton-terrace, London, for some time, was herself responsible for the electrical wiring of the house. She installed it all herself, a feat which I imagine very few of her friends except Lord Bective could emulate.

Lord Bective's engineering firm, which he founded himself, seems to be a great success, to judge by the number of houses in Mayfair bearing the bill-board of his firm on the outside.

He works at it extremely hard and calls in person on his clients.

To hear a butler announce solemnly, "Lord Bective, m'lady — to see about the electric light," is inclined to sound a little incongruous, although in fact it is only a sign of the hard-working times we live in.

BEING in the fashion does not interest Princess Juliana, heiress to the throne of Holland.

Whatever trend the politics, at present very loyal to the governing house and to the person of her mother, Queen Wilhelmina, may take in the future, she intends to make a success of her life.

She has declared that if, when her turn comes, the Dutch people do not wish for a Queen she will become a lawyer.

With the opening of the new term at Leyden University she will attend five courses which will serve equally well in either event. The courses she has entered for are Old Dutch Law, General History of Religion, Political Economy, General History and International Law.

NOTHING can be more picturesque than a wedding in Venice, and everyone was greatly interested in the Ruspoli-Volpi ceremony which was the great event of last month. Count Volpi, the very able Minister of Finance in Mussolini's Cabinet, is a Venetian and steals away from Rome to join his family whenever his duties will allow him.

The Countess Volpi and her daughter, Donna Marina, had a *capanna* on the Excelsior beach and spent most of their afternoons there. They are both very good-looking and very chic, and Donna Marina, like most girls of her class, speaks English almost without accent. Her fiancé, Don Francesco Ruspoli, who is staying in Venice, is very tall and handsome, with clear-cut features.

WEARING a shawl is an art cultivated for generations by the women of Spain, Venice, and Lancashire, says the "Daily Mail." The cult is decaying in Lancashire, where the mill girl of today is very much up to date and modern fashions are gradually replacing the shawl in Spain. But in Venice the graceful shawl with the long fringe is still a popular wrap among all classes.

The other day I saw a score or so of working women taking part in a shawl-wearing competition, in which prizes were given not for youth and beauty, but for natural grace and elegance in the wearing of the long black Venetian shawl. The competitors came from Dorsoduro, San Polo, Santa Croce, Giudecca, St. Marco, Pellestrina, Cannaregio, and the Lido, and their ages ranged from sixty to sixteen.

A few of the women were handsome, typical dark-eyed, black-haired, olive skinned daughters of Italy, but the majority had no pretensions to beauty or grace. They all, however, knew how to wear their shawls, which, properly draped, give a certain dignity and elegance to the most awkward figure. Stout women, who in a jumper and short skirt looked their age and weight, attained a sweetly attractive matronly appearance when wearing the familiar shawl.

To the unversed it seemed as if every woman adopted the same style — the arm akimbo, the hand resting on the hip, and the other swinging freely; but the very serious judges detected many differences in pose and draping. A subtle fold across the bust, a freer sweep of the long fringe, an harmonious line from shoulder to knees — these were among the points carefully noted.

Many of the women were bad walkers, their carriage awkward, and their gait ungainly, but the half-dozen prize-winners walked across the platform with heads erect, shoulders well back, and the fringe of the shawl set

in charming lines to the easy movement of a supple form.

The Venetian woman may be classified as a professional in the art of shawl wearing, but later in the evening at a *diner dansant* at the Hotel Excelsior I saw many English and American women wearing beautiful Venetian shawls, and not one but could give poise and natural grace and elegance to the native prize winners.

In the art of wearing clothes, whether it be a Venetian shawl or Parisian pyjamas, these smart women and girls holidaying at the Lido have nothing to learn.

A STRIKING illustration of the truth of the familiar proverb, "Necessity is the mother of invention," is furnished by Mr. A. S. M. Stabback's discovery of a new preservative. Ten years ago cigarettes tipped with rose leaves were exceedingly popular. Unfortunately the petals kept only a few days. Being in the tobacco trade, Mr. Stabback determined to see if he could find a process which would give them a longer life. He went outside the beaten track of chemical preservatives, and succeeded so well that in 1921 he presented Sir Ernest Shackleton with some specially treated roses when he was setting out on his last Antarctic Expedition from which, unhappily, he never returned.

A New Preservative

Mr. Stabback has one of these roses still, as he has a rose which went on the "Renown" with the Prince of Wales on his Indian and Japanese tour. Now Mr. Stabback has applied his discovery to the preservation of food, and when it is on the market, as it will shortly be, the housewife will be able to preserve food for weeks, if necessary, at a very cheap rate, the cost for enough to keep 400 eggs being half-a-crown, and they will be immeasurably better than if preserved in water glass. Mr. Stabback is an Exeter man, educated first locally, and then by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, as it was his original intention to enter the Ministry. Family affairs intervened, however, and he had to give up the idea of the Church for business, in which he is still engaged, his scientific experiments being conducted in his leisure time.

AFTER visiting the "Mostra Universitaria," or University Exhibition, now being held in Rome, with its quaint and magnificent collections, there can remain no doubt in one's mind as to the fact that Italy has been the mother of spectacles. Professor Albertotti, a professor at the University of Padua and doyen of the oculists of Italy, has collected a number of ancient and modern books about spectacles, and has illustrated this valuable material in a treatise which he has dedicated to Senator Isidoro del Lungo. The latter had attributed the invention of spectacles for short-sighted and long-sighted persons to the Dominican monk Fra Alessandro della Spina, of Pisa. But Professor Albertotti, whose authority in this matter is unchallenged, is of opinion that the glory of first making spectacles must be attributed to Venice, the home of glass and pure crystal.

From a codex of the "Capitolari delle Arti" of the State of Venice, dated 1301, it is found that severe penalties were applied to dishonest spectacle-makers who used simple glass instead of pure crystal. Another document proving the antiquity of spectacles is a portrait of Cardinal Hugh of Provence, painted by Thomas of Modena in the chapter of St. Nicholas at Treviso, in which the Cardinal is represented as wearing spectacles.

The Minister of Education, Signor Fedele, has also lent a rare picture by the Umbrian painter, Nicolo Alunno, representing the Virgin and Child with St. Jerome, who is reading a book with a large pair of spectacles across his nose.

Then there is a beautiful collection of sixteenth and seventeenth-century mountings for spectacles in gold and silver, some of them real works of art. It must not be forgotten, however, that the invention of spectacles is attributed by some to Roger Bacon, who made spectacles of such perfection that he was suspected to be in league with the devil.

Light and Darkness

The world is sleeping, and the earth is dark,

The lamps are out, the window lights are gone:
Was that a bird that twittered in its sleep,

Or was it but my fancy, here alone?

Who said the earth is dark — the Moon has come

To silver many a tump and hollow place;
Dark Earth and Moonlight — and I see a child

Stroke with her tender hand a blinded face.

—W. H. Davies.



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—and the added assurance of
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Having beautiful furniture is one thing. Having beautiful furniture that will stay beautiful year after year is another. The Kroehler name plate guarantees you that.

All Kroehler-made furniture is scientifically built to last—inside as well as outside.

See your furniture dealer. He can show you a variety of popular designs. You may choose coverings of silk damask, tapestry, mohair, Chase Velmo, Baker velours, jacquard velours, linen frieze and moquette, leather or Chase leatherette. Upon request we will send name of nearest dealer and a copy of our book, "Enjoyable Living Rooms."

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An exchange or refund was expected! "But," explained the store adjuster, "this material always washes perfectly if you use Lux." She hadn't done so!

Take no chances with the new season's materials. Follow, as countless other women do, this one reliable rule:—If the fabric is safe in water it is safe with Lux.

The satiny white flakes of Lux are mild and pure.

Precious wearables of all kinds are cleansed safely and delightfully with Lux. Dangers of rubbing are avoided. The immaculate cleanliness that a woman loves is successfully attained!

But it must be "Lux"—There is no substitute.

LUX

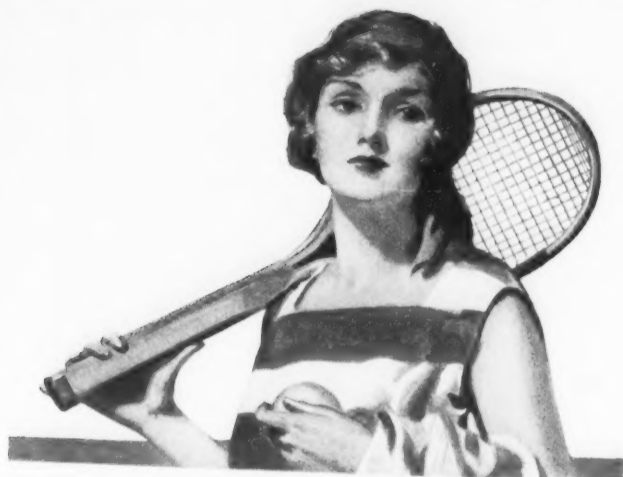
LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO



STORE ADJUSTER



Anything that is
safe in water
is safe with LUX



- charm of youth "that schoolgirl complexion"

The simple rule in daily skin care to follow if you seek it

THE woman of today knows one goal above all others in beauty care. And that is to keep her Youth. For she knows how tragically difficult, once lost, it is to regain.

Soap and water has become the Youth preservation rule of the world. Used properly, it is surprising what it does. The thousands of youthful women, long past their first youth, seen on every side today, prove the point beyond question.

Urged by leading skin specialists, that rule is based on keeping the skin and pores clean of age-inviting accumulations. Its whole secret is the KIND of soap one uses. A true complexion soap is meant, a soap like Palmolive, made for one purpose only: to safeguard the complexion.

Others may prove too harsh.

The rule to follow if guarding a good complexion is your goal

So, largely on expert advice, more and more thousands of women turn to the balmy lather of Palmolive, used this way.

Wash your face gently with soothing Palmolive Soap, massaging the lather softly into the skin. Rinse thoroughly, first with warm water, then with cold.

If your skin is inclined to be dry, apply a touch of good cold cream—that is all. Do this regularly, and particularly in the evening.

Use powder and rouge if you wish. But never leave them on over night. They clog the pores, often enlarge them. Blackheads and disfigurements often follow. They must be washed away.

Avoid this mistake

Do not use ordinary soaps in the treatment given above. Do not think that any green soap, or one represented as of olive and palm oils, is the same as Palmolive.

And it costs but the cake! So little that millions let it do for their bodies what it does for their faces. Obtain a cake—then note the difference one week makes.

Retail Price 10c

Palmolive Soap is untouched by human hands until you break the wrapper—it is never sold unwrapped.

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The ELIZABETH ARDEN Treatment for coarse pores

BRISK FATTING—With *Ardena Skin Tonic* or *Special Astringent*—forms a part of every Treatment to correct coarse pores given in the Elizabeth Arden Salon. The method restores the tone and activity of the pores, so that they function completely. It brings up swift circulation through the tissues, clearing the skin of sallowness and torpidity. Then the application of *Facial Pore Cream* (to correct open pores and coarseness) finds the skin quickly receptive. This method will refine the coarsest skin.

You can accomplish wonderful results at home by the daily use of these same Preparations.

ELIZABETH ARDEN's *Venetian Toilet Preparations* are on sale at

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LONDON: 25 Old Bond Street

PARIS: 2 rue de la Paix



MY LADY'S DRESSING TABLE

IT SEEMS as if women were always willing to listen to advice about the hair:—and here are the wise words of a foreign expert:—

Now I am going to try and help the silver-haired to keep the radiance of their moon-lit tresses. If your hair has happily passed the salt-and-pepper stage—which I grant you is a trying one—how are you going to make it even more silver?

Try this shampoo. The whites of two eggs—strained entirely free from yolk—add two tablespoonfuls of

cerned, temporarily modified the visible marks of time.

Age is not, however, a matter of years, but of changes in the tissues, so that so long as woman does her best to keep her mind and body young, she is young.

Probably the middle period of life leaves more outward signs upon women than men. Fortunately the change is not universal, for many women are just as handsome, attractive, good-looking, and of well-proportioned figure as in the years before



FASHIONS FROM FRANCE

A coat edged with mole ermine, a frock of spotted velvet with slanting flounce, and another spotted velvet dress with fur-trimmed coat to match.

warm water, half a teaspoonful of borax, and some shredded soap. Shampoo your hair with this, and then rinse your hair at least three times, and add a good squeeze—but don't overdo it—of blue to the last rinsing water. Don't try it before an electric stove, as it dries it so terribly, but dry it in the open air. You cannot, of course, do this in winter, so you must brush it well, and put a little brilliantine on before it is quite dry.

Add a few drops of your special perfume to your shampoo.

Let it loose, brush it, massage your scalp, and sit in the window, which, if warm enough, open wide, and let the balmy breezes blow your hair here and there, and the warm sun-rays penetrate through and through it and on to your head. But be careful not to do this in the broiling sun. If you sun your hair in the winter and early spring, you will avoid that lustreless and lifeless early summer hair look. It will give new life to your hair and to you, for sunshine is a healing and beautiful tonic.

Here are one or two little hair-washing hints.

Dry it in the sun if you can, or at least "sun" it the next day. Even if you have dyed it, it seems to set the dye. After washing and drying, move the scalp again vigorously—before waving it yourself or having it waved.

After you have put on the faintest touch of brilliantine, polish it lightly, not once, but over and over again, with an old soft silk handkerchief. This will give it the "wet seal-skin" look I love.

THE effect of age on women's looks was discussed by Sir Thomas Oliver, Professor of Medicine, University of Durham, England, in his presidential address to the Institute of Hygiene, Portland-place, Marylebone, W., last night. He said:

A man or a woman is as old as he or she feels, and not as he or she looks. It has been said that a woman who conceals her age is a benefactor to her sex, for through her determination to remain young she has set up a superior standard of health, she herself being aware of the fact that by shortening her hair and adopting modern methods of dress she has, so far as personal appearance is con-

cerned, temporarily modified the visible marks of time. Age is not, however, a matter of years, but of changes in the tissues, so that so long as woman does her best to keep her mind and body young, she is young.

Probably the middle period of life leaves more outward signs upon women than men. Fortunately the change is not universal, for many women are just as handsome, attractive, good-looking, and of well-proportioned figure as in the years before

the middle period of life, and those much-admired qualities are carried on into old age when the women retain those attributes which charm all who are brought into contact with them.

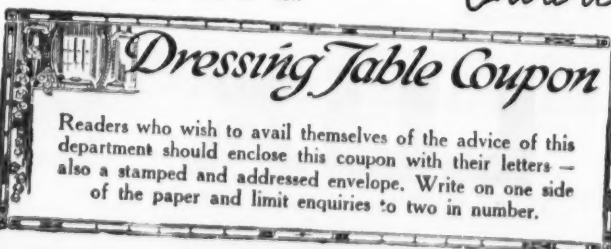
The amount of sleep required is largely a personal and a family matter. Some people require more sleep than others, while others, again, imagine they need more sleep than is necessary.

Alicia, I am so glad that the advice and prescription proved worth while, and that your crown of glory is once more bright and shining. As for the trouble with light hair darkening, it is difficult to say what can be done. If your hair is genuinely flaxen or golden, use every means to keep it light, for that colour is rare and attractive. I am sending you the name of a shampoo which will help to keep it light; but I do not guarantee any permanent effect. I know a woman with charming golden locks who declares that a teaspoonful of peroxide of hydrogen, in the last rinsing water will preserve the brightness of her blonde tresses. It is worth trying.

Jessie, I have already stated that the best advice I know on the subject of reduction is found in the book, "Watch Your Weight" by Lulu Peters, M.D., which tells all that you need to know regarding calories and vitamins. I do not know what a calorie is and would not recognize a vitamin if I met it in the wilderness; but it is ever so important that we should have the proper balance of these things in our system, and too many calories mean overweight. This book is two dollars, and your bookseller will order it. So, just take the advice of this expert on calories and you will be slender and happy ever after.

A. M. If you have blue eyes and fair hair, then you may wear any shade of blue or gray and may indulge in beige. Do not try dark gray or dark brown; and wear white rather than cream or ivory. A dull rose will be becoming and greens of the rosella shades will be suitable to one of your coloring. Yellow and the deeper shades of orange and tangerine you would do well to avoid, as they belong to the girl of brunette complexion. In face powder, choose that of pale pink shade and use only a very light touch of rouge.

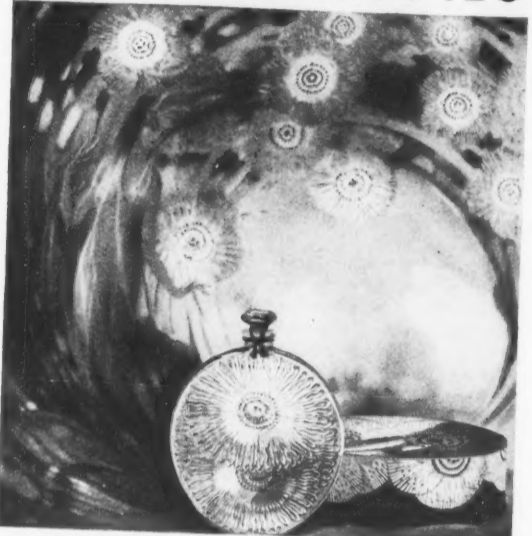
Valerie



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Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.

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FAIRBANKS TWINS' Famous Dancing Feet

FAMOUS FEET

..how they're kept
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Sowrites Madeleine Fairbanks... one of the charming Fairbanks Twins now dancing in the new Broadway production "Oh! Kay."

"But if I should ever get a corn, I'd follow the stars and use Blue-jay."

And what a delightful way to end a corn! A dainty pad... like velvet... fits over the corn and stops the pain at once... One plaster usually cures the corn. But even the deep-seated corn seldom requires more than two... The new 100% Blue-jay, with the new creamy-white pad, is now ready at your drug store... For calluses and bunions use Blue-jay Bunion and Callus Plasters.

THE New Blue-jay

THE SAFE AND GENTLE WAY TO END A CORN



A New Dress for a Few Cents

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You have clothes at home which would look just as good when tinted or dyed the latest shades. Just use Diamond Dyes and follow the directions on the envelope and you can have a thrilling array of up-to-the-minute clothes. It is so easy and Diamond Dyes cost only 15c.

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A Masque of Fashion

A MASQUE of Fashion, a Fantasy with a colorful Venetian background and a Magician of the Mode with two small blackamoors, was the setting in which the T. Eaton Co., Toronto, presented the autumn modes as selected by their buyers, with Mlle. Marceline d'Alroy interpreting its subtleties and intricacies in her own inimitable way before large audiences that gathered every afternoon last week in the Georgian Room.

"The new—the new—always my task to seek the new,
That is the object of my tireless quest,"



MLLE. MARCELINE D'ALROY.
—Photo by Eaton Studio.

sang the Magician and bade his blackamoors away to the frigid north to the haunt of the mink, the marmot, the seal and royal ermine, to bring the Lady of the Snows, a symbiotic figure clad in priceless furs.

Thus one after the other he summoned before him gorgeously arrayed mannequins representing the salient features of the autumn modes, Furs, Fabrics, Laces, Ribbons, Jewels and perfumes, the perfect product of his art, after which he and his blackamoors retired. Then the black and gold curtains at the back of the stage parted and a burst of applause greeted Mlle. d'Alroy wearing a navy blue Poiret model allied with Madonna blue.

The sports ensemble, she said, was more than ever in vogue, and one of the points to be noted was the use of as many different tones of the same color as possible. To demonstrate both she summoned a number of pretty mannequins wearing ensembles in which the same color dominated in coat, skirt and sweater blouse, but in from two to four or five different tones. Some of the smartest had coat and skirt of soft woollen cloth or tweed mixtures with loosely woven or knitted sweater blouse. Grey, beige, green and blue were the colorings shown. Cross stripes, she said, were still very fashionable, and suggested that if one desired to look very young, she should wear these cross stripes, but warned the older woman to be aware of them. "To-day," she said, "a woman is as old as her hip line. Her chic no longer depends upon what she has above, but on what she hasn't on her hips."

"After thirty," she remarked, further anent the older woman, "we are judged by the accessories we wear. The older woman may wear a simple little dress, but the small things she wears with it must be important and of the very best, suede gloves, for instance, instead of fabric."

In showing some intricate lines of a model, the speaker said that the more the same line was repeated the greater the harmony. Another aspect of the sports fabrics was the metal thread which started out in the morning first thing and kept going until the last thing at night.

Among the afternoon dresses introduced was one with Princess lines from Jenny. Nothing in the world is more chic than the slightly fitted body, Mlle. told her audience.

Not to be overlooked, if one would be smart and modish this year, were the asymmetrical lines, fringes in one, two and three shades of the same color, the flat neckline, side draping, fullness and draping to the side and front with the back plain and straight, satin for afternoon wear, velvet and georgette used together, longer skirts for evening, flat hip line, bloused backs, costume jewellery, rhinestone pins and buckles. "We have lost a lot of bows this year," Mademoiselle remarked laconically, but that is life. We have buckles instead.

Many dressy coats, illustrating the last word in modishness, were shown, including smooth materials luxuriously trimmed with fur.

While afternoon tea was being served, the mannequins appeared

wearing fur coats that were the acme of the furrier's art. Beautiful Hudson seal with shaped kimmer collar, caracul, squirrel, sheared sheep and lamb, and many other beautiful peltries. Quite a number of Belgian leather sports coats were shown also.

When tea had been served, Mademoiselle reappeared wearing another Poiret model, this time a white satin evening gown elaborately trimmed with gold braid and white ostrich feather fringe, and a bevy of pretty mannequins wearing pastel taffetas which illustrated the different lengths which skirts were being worn at this season.

Nothing was more chic, Mlle. d'Alroy said, than a slightly moulded bodice, and as for long hair not a single long hair did she see in Paris, and short hair was tucked up under the tiny hats, except in the case of older women, who were permitted a few stray locks straying over the cheek.

Hats which are very small and worn down over the eyes have a coquettish little veil to be pulled down over the nose at will.

Only five Lord Mayors or Provosts are entitled to be called "Right Honorable"; these are the chief magistrates of London, York, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Belfast.



MISS LUCY NOURSE
Daughter of Mr. C. G. K. Nourse, Roslyn Road, Winnipeg

Spring
Kind Nature, stay your hand!
Spring walks the land;
I'd linger with her yet,
Lest I forget
How trees look robed in green
Of softest sheen;

And how from yonder vale
The nightingale
Spills music 'neath the moon.
Ah me, too soon
Summer will steal away
Spring's bridal day.

—Hester B. Laws.

Art needlework, crochet, and knitting are losing popularity as hobbies among women, owing, it is said, to women taking a much greater part in outdoor sports.



Beauty That Attracts
—so enchanting and alluring it commands the admiration of all. You can possess this soft, fascinating appearance instantly thru

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ORIENTAL CREAM

Made in White. Fresh. Rachel
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The regular use of Cuticura Soap, assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment when required, keeps the complexion fresh and free from blemishes, the hair live and glossy, and the hands soft and smooth. Cuticura Talcum is fragrant and refreshing, an ideal toilet powder.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Dept.:
"Cuticura, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 50c. Ointment
25c. and 50c. Talcum 50c.
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POND'S opens its Letter Box to you



BEAUTY'S but skin-deep? "That's deep enough for me," a witty young woman once declared. Pond's Letter Box attests that countless others, young and old, agree with her.

From every state in the union women write us delightful "thank you letters," enthusiastic in appreciation of Pond's Two Creams.

And how varied are the writers—from eastern farm and western ranch, from northern prairie and southern cotton-field, from pretty girls in society, from business women, trained nurses, writers, world-travelers.

Pond's Creams—so inexpensive yet so fine that they are favorites of the aristocracy—win honorable mention for distinguished service "in all climates, from Duluth, 42° below zero—to Texas 105° above." In "bitter frosts," in "driving winds," in "hot dry winds," in "brilliant suns," in "alkali dust," the Creams have proved "just as effective—wonderful for preserving the complexion fresh and clear."

"I'M NOT a society lady, far from it!" one charming letter from Colorado begins.

"I live on a ranch, am out all day, face unprotected from stinging winds.

"Yet—a lady asked me how I could possibly have such a smooth, soft skin. I opened my cupboard and showed her my jars of Pond's Creams!"

A Brooklyn woman has flattered four times across the continent.

She says: "A university friend and I wanted to see America first-hand, to get material for stories. We camped in every climate from the Siskiyou in January to the Desert in July.

"Needless to say, it was dirty! Water and alkali just ruin the skin. . . . We found Pond's Cream a necessity of tourist equipment."

From the California Desert: "For years my skin was treated at beauty shops. When it became necessary for me to live on the Mojave Desert, I started using your Two Creams.

"Now I have been here 18 months with hot winds and cold winds, yet my skin is softer, clearer than it has ever been. . . . Not a young skin, either, as I am middle age."

But he upon middle age! Keep youthful with Pond's!

This is from Massachusetts: "I am a mother of six. I look so young that when I am with my husband folks ask for an introduction to his daughter!"

"The only explanation is Pond's Two Creams. I have used nothing else for 17 years."

Women reveal for other women's sakes experiences as varied as life itself



"I am a violinist, having difficulty with the finger tips of my left hand. . . ."

A pretty Georgia girl got rid of premature wrinkles: "They made me look old. I was ready to give up in despair. A month ago I tried Pond's Cold Cream, massaging it well, leaving it several hours.

"Now I'm looking young once more. I'm delighted!"

OTHER CLEVER USES for the Two Creams:

"I am a violinist," a Chicago girl writes. "I have difficulty with the finger tips of my left hand. They constantly harden and peel—unless kept soft with Vanishing Cream. Yours is the best skin softener on the market."

A graduate of the University of Missouri says: "Your Vanishing Cream is a favorite of mine.

"It sure softens 'rusty' elbows—important with evening gowns. And it keeps my hands soft and white."

A California mother uses the cream to "massage



These Two Creams are needed for the cleansing and protection of every normal skin.

MADE IN CANADA

tired feet." She says: "In a few minutes we feel like dancing."

MOTHERS, especially, prize Pond's Creams. From Maryland one writes: "I have twins, six months old. Each morning as I prepare them for their baths I cover their faces with Pond's Cold Cream. "In the tub they kick and splash to their hearts' content. When I take them out their soft rosy skin has been both cleansed and protected."

A New Jersey mother says: "I have three out-of-door kiddies. You know what winds and snows do to their tender skins. Pond's Vanishing Cream has saved them hours of suffering.

"My little daughter has a 'fairy' skin. A good rubbing at night (legs, too) keeps her in perfect condition. Vanishing Cream does not soil the bed linen, either—an asset, I assure you!"

And so they come—letters as welcome, as kind as if from personal friends. Won't you, too, write us your experiences with Pond's Creams? For regular daily cleansing and beautifying use? For an interesting emergency?



"Three out-of-door kiddies. . . . You know their tender skins."

POND'S COLD CREAM is used at night and during the day to restore fresh loveliness to the skin.

Leave it a little so that the fine oils may penetrate the pores and lift off dust and powder. Wipe off and repeat. Finish with a dash of cold water. If your skin is dry, a little fresh cream left on till morning will keep it supple and fine.

Use Pond's Vanishing Cream after each daytime cleansing—the finest film protects the skin and makes the powder look velvety.

These Two Creams, used daily, are the simple way to keep your complexion always exquisitely groomed. Read the free offer below.

Free Offer: Mail coupon for free tubes of Pond's famous Two Creams.

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A TOWN RESIDENCE
with all the comforts and
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Whether your stay is
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goes to work
put appetizing
PARIS PATE
sandwiches in
his lunch box**

No Sewing Necessary
Pleasant Buttons snap on
them at ANY amount. Are
detachable too — can be used
again and again. Medium size
is ideal for trousers. Buy 3
for full assortment of colors.
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Announcements
BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS -
MARRIAGES - DEATHS
\$1.00 PER INSERTION
All Notices must bear the name and address
of the sender.

ENGAGEMENTS
Mr. Henry Alfred Telford, of Kingston, announces the engagement of his daughter, Helen Beatrice, to Mr. How Ramsey Huff, Kingston, the marriage to take place quietly on October 15th.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Garrow, 29 Prince Arthur Ave., Toronto, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Mary Middleton, to Mr. Gordon Peter Campbell, of Toronto, son of Mrs. P. R. Campbell, of Ridgeway, Ontario. The marriage will take place quietly in the middle of October.

MARRIAGES
THORNTON-KIRK — On Saturday, September 17th, 1927, at the First Baptist Church, Woodstock, by the Rev. Joseph James of Chatham, Helen Talbot, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Kirk, to Norman Hubert Thornton, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Thornton of Woodstock, Ont.

LOW-PARRY — On Sept. 20th, at St. Barnabas Church, Toronto, by Rev. F. E. Powell, Lillian Arabelle, daughter of Mrs. and the late Richard Parry, 116 Woodfrey Ave., to Charles M. Low, B.Sc., eldest son of Mrs. and the late C. M. Low, Edinburgh, Scotland.

At Grace Church, Brantford, Saturday, September 16th, by Ven. Archdeacon Featheringham, Mary Frances, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Shuttleworth, to William Gladstone Raymond, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Raymond, Brantford.

JACKSON-JONES — At St. George's Anglican Church, Jackson's Point, Aug. 28th, by Rev. J. F. Pupper, Florence Mary, younger daughter of Mrs. Charlotte Jones, Cardiff, South Wales, to Major Harry Laxton Hathwell-Jackson of Hazelmount, Stroughton-in-Purness, Cumberland.



Colonel Baptist Johnston, of Toronto, entertained very delightfully at dinner on Friday night of last week at the Toronto Golf Club for the bride-to-be of this month, Miss Estelle Hodkins, daughter of Mr. Justice Hodkins and Mrs. Hodkins, of Dale Avenue, Toronto, and Dr. Wishart.

Colonel and Mrs. J. B. MacLean, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Thursday night of last week for the Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald MacIntosh are again in Toronto from Pointe au Baril.

Mrs. R. J. Christie is again in Toronto from St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea, and her daughter, Miss Katharine Christie returns this week.

Mrs. McDonald Case is again in Toronto from Ottawa where she was visiting her mother, Mrs. Watson.

Major and Mrs. Carr-Harris have returned to Toronto from Kempenfelt Bay, where they spent the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Carey Wood, who have been at this place at the island throughout the summer, are again in Toronto.



MRS. EWAN CHARLES FITZROY MACLAURIN
Before her recent wedding in St. James Cathedral, Toronto, Miss Alice Elizabeth Bunting, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Bunting, of Sydney, Australia, and granddaughter of the late Christopher Bunting, of Toronto.
—Photo by Ashley and Crippen.

Mrs. Mallory, of New York, the famous tennis player, gave a brilliant exhibition of tennis at the Toronto Cricket Club on Friday afternoon of last week. The president, Mr. R. C. Matthews, and Mrs. Matthews, received at the Club, which was specially decorated for the occasion with the season's flowers. Mrs. Mallory and Mrs. Cooke played a "single" and doubles were played by Mrs. Mallory and Mr. Peterson and Mrs. Cooke and Mr. Rennie. Those present included, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Bonnard, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. James, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Baines, Mrs. Glyn Osler, Mrs. H. G. Wooley, Mrs. Rendell, of Bermuda, Mrs. E. C. G. Johnston, Miss Elizabeth Ashworth, Miss Lucy Ashworth, Miss Barbara Osler, Miss Eleanor Thompson, Mrs. Norman Seagram, Miss Persis Seagram, Miss Mildred Brock, Mr. G. B. Strath, Miss Jean Macdonald, Miss Betty S. Smith, Miss De Brisy, Mrs. C. L. N. Peterson, Miss Ellen Crooks, Miss Constance Wilson, Miss E. Bickle, Mrs. Rennie, Miss M. Mitchell, Miss M. McMurich, Miss K. Jack, Miss M. Lines, Mrs. E. Boulton, Mr. S. S. H. Saunders, Mr. J. A. K. Rutherford, Mr. Norman Nelson, Mr. C. C. Peterson, Mr. LeRoy Rennie, Mr. C. Martin, Mr. A. R. Battye, Mr. H. Holmes, Mr. Meldrum, Mrs. Grierison, of Ottawa, Mrs. Melville Grant, Miss Lorna Farmer, Miss M. Minty, Miss Jean A. Hurst, Miss M. Boulton, Miss Isobel L. Gordon, Mrs. Ina Taylor, Mrs. J. Cooper Mason, Mrs. Bruce, Miss Helen Hooper, Miss K. Clark, Mr. A. H. Boulton, Mr. H. S. Reed, Mr. Boak, Mr. D. G. Ross, Mrs. N. C. Ramsay, Miss K. Hyde, Miss L. Talby, Mr. Bonnell, Mr. R. D. Ralfe.

Mrs. J. S. Douglas, of Toronto, will entertain at a tea at Ryan's Art Galleries on Wednesday, October 26, for her debutante daughter, Miss Amy Douglas.

Mrs. Ramsay Montzambert, of Toronto, left on Friday of last week for Regina to visit her son, Captain Guy Montzambert.

Dr. and Mrs. Macklin, of Goderich, Ontario, were the visitors for a few days last week of Mrs. J. A. Harvey, Harcourt, on their return from a motor trip to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Burden have been recently guests at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec.

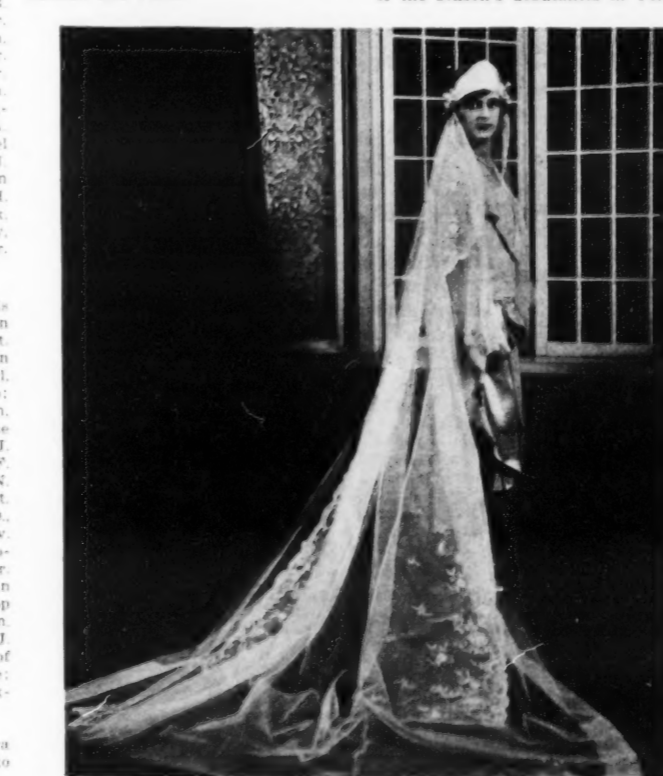
Mrs. Roger Clarkson, of Toronto, will entertain at a tea for her debutante daughter, Miss Eileen Clarkson, on Thursday, October 27.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ince are again in Toronto after a month's stay in London and Paris.

The following were guests of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor at luncheon at Government House on Friday, Sept. 23, Most Hon. the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, the Most Rev. N. McNeil, D.D., the Lord Archbishop of Toronto; the Rt. Rev. Bishop Sir Taylor Smith, D.D., late Chaplain-General to the British Forces; the Rev. Canon H. J. Cody, M.A., D.D.; the Rt. Rev. J. F. O'Sullivan; the Rev. Canon T. N. O'Meara; Dr. G. C. Pidgeon; the Rt. Rev. H. W. K. Mowll, M.A., D.D., Bishop of West China; the Most Rev. David Williams, M.A., D.D., Metropolitan of Ontario; the Rt. Rev. Dr. Clay, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada; the Rt. Rev. Bishop White, Honan; Rev. H. P. Whidden, D.D.; Rabbi Isserman; the Rt. Rev. J. Sweeney, D.D., the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Rev. Canon Plumtree; Colonel Agar Adamson; Colonel Alexander Fraser.

Mrs. D. L. McCarthy and Miss Anna McCarthy have returned to Toronto from England.

Mrs. Harcourt Vernon, of Toronto, and her sister, Miss Audrey Allan, recently left to sail for England.



MRS. JOHN LOGAN SUTHERLAND
Formerly Helen, daughter of Dr. R. Bruce Wells and Mrs. Wells, of Edmonton. Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland will reside in Brantford.
—Photo by McDermid.

The following ladies and gentlemen dined at Government House on Wednesday evening of last week, when they had the honor of meeting the Right Honorable the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava and the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, who were guests of the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Ross at Government House, Toronto. Hon. G. H. Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McLeod, Principal Maurice Hutton, Miss Hutton, Mrs. J. H. Gundy, Colonel J. B. MacLean and Mrs. MacLean, Dr. and Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Hon. P. C. Larkin and Mrs. Larkin, Hon. G. S. Henry and Mrs. Henry, Lady Raillie, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Logan, Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt, Provost F. H. Cosgrave and Mrs. Cosgrave, Colonel Agar Adamson, Capt. E. W. Haldenby.

Major and Mrs. C. A. Boone are again in Toronto from England, where they spent the summer. Miss Daphne Boone remained in England at Heathfield School.

Mrs. Richard Baines will entertain at a tea on October 10th for her debutante daughter, Miss Athol Baines.

Miss Margaret Reaton, of Toronto, entertained at a delightful luncheon on Thursday of last week at the Yacht Club. The Island, for Miss Kitty Parsons, who recently returned to Toronto from France, where she spent a year. The guests included, Miss Betty Southam, Miss Charlotte Stapells, Miss Margaret Hunt, Miss Dorothy Allan, Miss Eleanor Williams, Miss Frances Gurney, Miss Betty King Smith, Miss Helen Gurney, Miss Florence Kemp, Miss Maureen Wilson, Miss Hima Farquharson, Miss Grace Despard and Miss Jean Macdonald, Miss Helen Steele, Miss Katharine Harding.

Mrs. Alfred Watt, M.B.E., who has been spending the summer at Wasaga Beach, Collingwood, is returning to England with her son, Sholto Watt, of Balliol College, Oxford, early in October. Mrs. Watt (Madge Robertson) was the first woman to receive the degree of M.A. from the University of Toronto.

Dr. and Mrs. Brefney O'Reilly are again in Toronto from the Georgian Bay.

Mrs. George Ince, of Oakville, and Miss Helen Ince were in Toronto on Saturday of last week for the Angus-Warren wedding.

Mrs. Douglas Farmer, of Toronto, will entertain at a Tea-Dance at Casa Loma on Saturday, November 5, for her debutante daughter, Miss Lorna Farmer.

Mr. and Mrs. William Robertson, of Toronto, gave a most enjoyable supper party on Friday night of last week in honor of the Hon. William Kelmer Moore and Mrs. Moore, of Nassau.

Mrs. Wellington Parsons, of Toronto, will entertain at a tea at the Granite Club on October 21 for her debutante daughter, Miss Muriel Parsons.

Miss Ruth Haldenby, of Toronto, is a visitor in Montreal, guest of her brother, Mr. R. Haldenby, and Mrs. Haldenby, of Dorchester Street, West.

Mrs. A. W. Anglin, of Toronto, will entertain at a tea on Wednesday, October 19, in honor of her debutante daughter, Miss Naomi Anglin.

Lt.-Colonel A. O. T. Beadmore, V.D., Officer Commanding Royal Grenadiers, entertained at a dinner at the Hunt Club, Toronto, on Saturday night of last week in honor of the Officers of the active Battalion.

Miss Dorothy Allan, daughter of Major and Mrs. Frank F. Allan, is one of the season's debutantes in Toronto.

'SALADA' TEA

Delicious

The crystal purity and rare flavour tell more than words the painstaking care given to the selecting, blending and packing of this tea. Anyone who has been seeking a delicious tea at a moderate price should not fail to buy a trial package of "SALADA."

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Hand Embroidered Linens, Flirt Laces, Lingerie, Cloisonne, Chinese and Indian Brass and Other Eastern Novelties.

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An exclusive old English Pension, handsomely furnished, suites of rooms with private baths, also single and double rooms with baths and running water. Three delightful features of this house: the very excellent cuisine, the tea served every afternoon in the beautiful large living room, and the Sunday evening English supper. Write for rates to

MRS. STEPHENSON, 74 St. George St.
Phone Trin. 1079. Garage in connection.

THORNCLIFFE PARK FALL MEET

SATURDAY to SATURDAY
October 8th to October 15th

Racing Starts 2.00 p. m.

Special Trains leave C.P.R. Station, North Yonge Street, Daily at 1.00 and 1.30 p.m. Returning immediately after the last race.

The Thorncliffe Park Racing and Breeding Association, Limited

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Made from
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English Recipe
approved by
Doctors and
Dietists for
more than
50 YEARS



Tea for Two —or Three

IT'S so easy and convenient to bring out your Elite folding table when friends come in for tea. So handy too, for cards, sewing, writing and meals upstairs or out of doors.

The Elite folding table is handsome, strong and quite as wearable as a permanent table. Size 30 inches square. Tops covered with green felt, leatherette or green linoleum.

All leading dealers sell them.

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NEW
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SUNSET DYES

SUNSET
is more
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"just a dye!"

Women who have homedied all their lives and then tried SUNSET have exclaimed "It's simply wonderful!"

Wonderful in cleanliness—no messy powder, stained hands or spoiled utensils. Cleans materials as it dyes.

Wonderful in brilliant, lasting colour. Boiled in, they stay in; same shade on cotton, wool, silk or mixed goods, in one-third the time required by other dyes.

Wonderful in economy—SUNSET saves money for you by renewing material old only in its colour.

Insist on SUNSET—your dealer can supply you. Or send direct to us for colours wanted and folder of "Season's Colours." It tells how to have the fashionable new shades.

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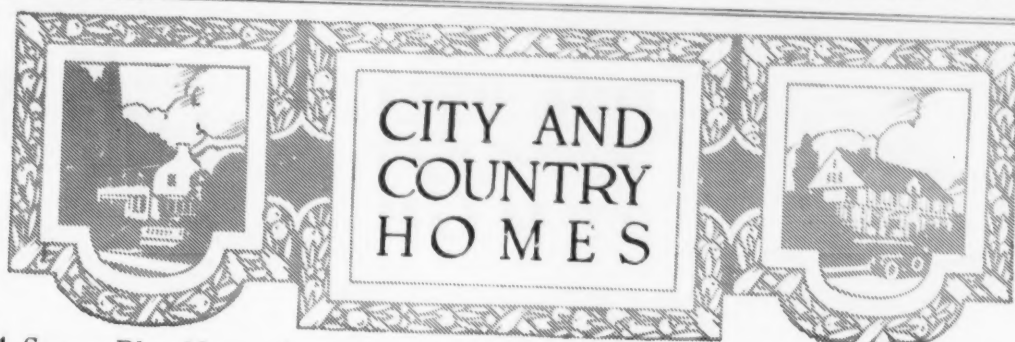
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A Square Plan House of English Design

THIS home is of the popular square plan type and equally popular, English domestic architecture. The former has an economical influence on cost while any architect will tell you that "English domestic" can be relied upon for delightful appearance. Is there not a refreshing contrast between such a bright and distinctive hooded entrance and the dreary, light-obstructing verandah approaches to the majority of our thresholds? Com-

sometimes more in keeping with an old-world atmosphere. Our ancestors evidently realized the artistic value and many uses of copper as shown in the various museums and homes of collectors of antiques.

Copper is in itself an ornament, and does not call for very elaborate design—with the exception of plaques for hanging on walls—as its beauty should rest in its form and coloring. In the majority of specimens seen in the art shops the designs are quite simple, some having no ornament at all save the marks of the

they happen to be. A large tea-tray is especially useful as a family tray, for it is very attractive when used on a polished table, and does away with the need of a cloth.

The beauty of such ornaments rests entirely in their form and coloring, which shows how possible it is to make the home artistic and expressive of good taste without the aid of elaborate design or even antiques. Objects of gilding-metal or copper always harmonize with the surroundings. Too much cannot be said of the charm of simplicity when applied to



A SQUARE PLAN HOUSE OF ENGLISH DESIGN

pare, if you will, the difference in character between this attractive lantern light fixture and the common, bargain day, globular beacon we all know. Other interesting features closely associated with this entrance, are the narrow, latticed window which is equally effective from the inside and the stone number plaque over the door.

The shutters, window box and lattice are painted a bright blue, creating a pleasing bit of diversion from the white, marble dashed stucco of the walls. The number plaque is also painted blue with the exception of the cut in figures which are left in the natural stone finish.

Dipped cedar shingles in four shades of brown with ten per cent. red, laid staggered, entice the eyes to the very peak of the roof where in the same region it will find further interest in the chimney top. The cement cap is painted black and the tile pots a bright red.

Passing on for a brief review of the floor plans, you will find that all rooms have desirable dimensions and are exceedingly well looked after from the viewpoint of light.

The living room is 13 ft. x 21 ft. and has an open fireplace with blue tile hearth. The mantel and all wood trim is finished in white enamel. The sunroom, 8 ft. x 13 ft., is separated from living and dining rooms by double glazed doors and there is also another similar door between the latter rooms. This means that all the necessary light and cross ventilation for the dining room is provided by only having openings in one outside wall. The kitchen is 12 ft. x 7 ft., and the window and sink are quite properly placed co-relatively.

Ascending the attractive stairway with its mahogany stained rail, white newels, risers and trim, and black treads, we find on the second floor a bright square plan hall. This could be used for a sewing room, or in a pinch, an extra bedroom as there is a door between it and the bedroom hall. A modernly appointed bathroom and three good sized bedrooms with clothes closets complete the accommodation on this floor but there is also a maid's bedroom in the attic.

Including hot air heating the approximate cost of this home is \$8,300.

The Beauty of Copper

SOME very beautiful effects may be obtained by the use of copper or gilding-metal, which, when highly polished, gleams like burnished gold in the sun, and shines with a homely radiance in the firelight. Gilding-metal has the appearance of pure gold. But for those who prefer dark-toned things, the copper may be oxidized; this saves polishing and is

hammer—never to be found in machine-made things—which are often noticeable in the designs of modern craftsmen in the art exhibitions. The use of the object is now taken into consideration when designing, as well as the beauty.

These metals, and for the restraint so

often noticeable in the designs of modern craftsmen in the art exhibitions. The use of the object is now taken into consideration when designing, as well as the beauty.

There are many who prefer copper to silver, but this is a matter of personal taste. A fine jewel casket is made of silver and set with enamels



PLANS FOR THE ABOVE HOUSE

When choosing a design for a hand-made object of art, the ultimate use should be taken into consideration.

Ash-trays and silverware are most useful and ornamental made of copper or gilding-metal; they are always in sympathy with antique furniture, yet they never strike a jarring note when used with modern things. The trays should be made as simply as possible, for repousse work is apt to take away a little of the value of the china used—especially if it happens to be old Bristol. Quaint old lustre cups or pottery seem to look best on copper. Some copper trays are almost primitive in their simplicity, for each one is hand-made and shows the marks of the hammer; they add a rich, warm touch to any room where

of a peculiar color—a mixture of blues and purples—the result of the "firing" process, which frequently changes the enamels. Cigarette caskets are also very delightful made of silver or copper; if the latter is used, they should be lined with wood and oxidized for preference. Greens and blues or purples make the most suitable enamels for oxidized caskets, and are very effective, as the colors tone with the metal.

Copper fruit-dishes are very decorative, and form quite a good "still life" group when holding oranges and apples; the copper should be kept very bright in this instance. Burnished copper is rich in coloring both in daylight and artificial light.

Door plates are also more ornament-



A FINE EXAMPLE OF MODERN POTTERY
A stone-ware pot in green glaze with inlay decorations in black and white.
By W. Stille Murray.

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BACON

Is cured by the old time method of smoking which has made it famous since 1854.



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Just sprinkle a little Sani-Flush into the bowl, follow directions on the can, then flush. That is all.

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has been carried down through the generations largely by the written missives of years ago. Happy scenes and tender emotions of bygone days are recalled, linking the present with the eventful past. The personal letter still survives as the one means of communication that carries your message in privacy — and an intimacy that bespeaks sincerity.

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all if made of solid metal or copper, and are more in keeping with the rest of the room if many copper objects are used.

When choosing copper things, the beauty of line should be considered; each object should be a work of art that will live for ever and always be in perfect sympathy with its surroundings. Everything should be pleasing to the eye, whether oxidized or burnished copper, and should harmonize with the rest of the room where it is to be kept. Yet copper is such a rich, soft metal that it would be almost impossible for it to make a discordant note in any room.

the most location from a landscape point of view, and to show off the beauty of these memorial plants they should be spaced at least 4 feet apart, and 5 or 6 feet with lawn space between, would be better to allow for future development.

It is very important that the roots should not be planted too deep, but, it is also very important that 8 or 10 inches of loose soil or some such covering should be pulled over the roots the first winter, to prevent heaving. Peonies may suffer from winter-killing, if the roots are heaved out of the ground by the frost, or otherwise become bare of soil. Such



MICHAELMAS DAISIES OR WILD ASTERS
The loose pyramidal truss of rich blue flowers of Aster Queen Mary, one of the newest varieties of the Novobrig section.

The Prince and the Peonies

THE following direction for the planting of the peony roots being sent to all Canadian cities and towns by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as souvenirs of his visit to Canada, will be found useful. The roots are being distributed by the Bank of Montreal.

Plant in well-drained, sunny position, any time before ground freezes up.

Any good garden soil that will grow corn will grow peonies. They will not thrive in wet or shady places.

Do not put manure next to the roots and do not plant where peonies grew before, unless the soil to a depth of one foot and a diameter of three feet is removed and replaced with fresh soil.

For ideal permanent planting dig a hole two feet deep and three feet in diameter. Put in six inches of cinders or broken stone or brick for drainage, then fill in with one foot of old rotten manure (cow dung preferred), finish the bed with one foot of good garden soil. This will leave a bed six inches higher than the surrounding ground, to allow for settling.

Plant the roots in this top layer of soil so that the eyes will be about three inches below the finished surface of the bed, and pack the ground fairly firm around them.

On the margin of a lawn, rather than in the centre of it, and where the sun shines most of the day would be

temporary covering is only required the first winter after planting, and should be carefully removed in spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

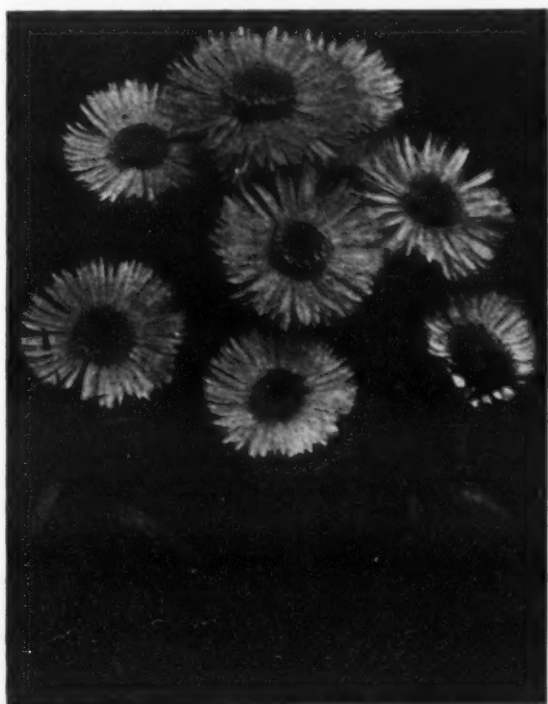
If planted in front of trees or shrubs (on the sunny side only) dig a trench each year between the peony beds and the trees, cutting the tree and shrub roots, which would otherwise rob the peony bed.

Hardwood ashes and bone meal scattered liberally around the plants each spring, after the second year, will be beneficial.

Piling manure over the plants, and stems has been blamed for causing a disease in the peony, practically the only disease worth mentioning. This disease does not kill the plant, but prevents it from flowering, so if manure is used keep it well away from the stems.

The peony is known among plants as a cross feeder and provided its strong food is placed within reach, where it can take it or leave it as required, it attains its greatest perfection when well fed. This is the reason for placing manure at the bottom of the bed when planting in a permanent location. Peonies planted over 50 years ago in beds so prepared are still flourishing and flowering each year in Canada.

Leave only a few buds to develop into blossoms the first year. Pick off the others. Ants do not injure the buds.

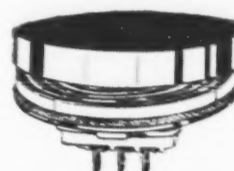
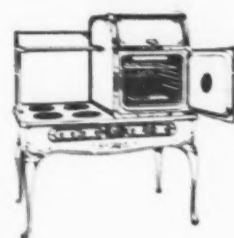


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— the oven that bakes with the current shut off



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YOU'LL find it only on McClary's Electric Range—an oven that bakes for hours with the current turned off—that cleans as easily as a china dish—that is always dependable, always sanitary—always economical. It's called McClary's Hermetite—the oven that becomes practically hermetically tight when you close the door.

A real "fireless cooker"—round cornered—special "pull-out" oven elements—doubly insulated oven walls—oven door of two-inch thickness—all-white, porcelain enameled finish—the only range with the famous Speediron Elements—coils absolutely protected—used by housewives of Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, England.

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Sweet Peas

BECAUSE of the rapid drying out of our soil, due to the amount of gravel in its composition, sweet peas usually enjoy but a brief season. Last summer I discovered, however, that if they are planted where their roots and lower stalks will be shaded by

neighboring plants the season is much lengthened. In the spring I had planted my sweet peas between the young rosebushes in my rose arbor, hoping that the sweet peas would fill the gaps until the roses were larger. The roses, however, made such an unexpected growth that by the time the

sweet peas were two feet high they were nearly concealed from view. In fact, we forgot all about them in our joy over the roses. In the early fall, attracted to the spot by an unexpected display of color, I found my sweet peas gayly flaunting clusters of vivid blossoms high above the roses.



Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Laird, of Winnipeg, have been in Toronto for the McBurn-Laird wedding, which took place on Saturday, September 24, guests of Mrs. Alexander Laird, of Cluny Drive.

Miss Florence Withrow will return early this month to Toronto from Spain, and later will go on a winter cruise to South America, South Africa, and the Mediterranean.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hardy, of Toronto, entertained at a delightful tea on Tuesday afternoon of this week in honor of Lady Iris Capell, who is their guest in Toronto from England.

Mrs. W. D. Ross, of Government House, Toronto, presented the prizes at the annual Athletic Meeting of Upper Canada College on Friday of this week.

Mrs. J. B. Hutchins, of Florida, is the guest in Toronto of Mrs. Cecil Lee.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Thomas Brewster Boys, only son of the late Mr. Ernest Boys, of London, Eng., and Mrs. Alex Keith, of Sperling, Manitoba, to Naomi Audrey, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Skinner, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and grand-daughter of the late Hon. Desire and Madame Grouard, of Ottawa. The wedding will take place on October 19th.

Mrs. H. F. Puddington was hostess at luncheon and bridge at the Riverside Golf and Country Club on Wednesday, in honor of Mrs. Victor Sinclair, of Toronto. Silver vases filled with Jack roses ornamented the centre of the charmingly arranged luncheon table. For the bridge the winners of prizes were Mrs. Sinclair and Mrs. John M. Robinson. Other guests were, Mrs. H. E. Puddington, Mrs. Thomas Bell, Mrs. Walter W. White, Mrs. Frederick Peters, Mrs. J. Royden Thomson, Mrs. E. E. Taylor, Miss Ann Puddington, and Miss Florence Puddington.

At the Riverside Golf and Country Club, Saint John, Mrs. Sherwood Skinner was hostess at a very enjoyable and beautifully arranged luncheon in honor of Mrs. F. D. Widder, of Montreal. Decorations of autumn leaves and autumn flowers made a lovely color note for the table. Those present were, Mrs. Widder, Mrs. William Pugsley, Mrs. Walter W. White, Mrs. W. E. Foster, Mrs. Busby, Mrs. George K. McLeod, Mrs. W. B. Anderson, Mrs. Heber Vroom, Mrs. Stewart Skinner, and Mrs. F. Caverhill Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. deForest and Mr. and Mrs. James U. Thomas have been spending a week at Mr. deForest's camp, "Okotoko," on the Golden Grove Road, Saint John, and during their stay had as their guests on Thursday, Rev. Bishop H. W. K. Morvill and Mrs. Morvill, of Western China, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Mackenzie-Naughton, of Saint John, and Mrs. James F. Robertson, also of Saint John.

Mrs. James L. Dunn, Saint John, has announced the engagement of her grand-daughter, Miss Josephine Morrison, to Mr. Allen Servos Hall, of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. B. Hall, of Toronto. The marriage is to take place in Montreal next month.

Mr. David MacLaren, son of Colonel Murray MacLaren, C.M.G., M.P., M.D., and Mrs. MacLaren, Saint John, arrived home on Saturday, after spending the summer months on the continent.

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You see the Majestic Coal Window in most new homes because it is guaranteed break proof, made of Certified Malleable Iron and Keystone Copper Steel—rust proofed. When you buy or build you too will want the Majestic.

Write for catalogue describing styles of Majestic Coal Windows, Milk and Package Receivers and many other Majestic Quality Products you will want in your home.

Galt Stove & Furnace Co. Ltd., Beverly St., Galt, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Thomson and son, Mr. Eric Thomson, who have been spending the summer in Europe, have returned and are expected to open their residence in Rothsay for the winter months.

Lieut.-Colonel R. J. Brook, C.B.E., D.S.O., of the Royal Canadian Regiment, Staff Officer of Military District at Kingston, Ontario, has arrived in Saint John to take over the duties of Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Sparling, D.S.O., who has been transferred to Halifax. Colonel and Mrs. Brooks and children are now occupying a house at Rothsay, where they expect to reside while in New Brunswick.



MRS. DOUGLAS MACKAY
Formerly Miss Elizabeth Hedley, daughter of the Rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, Rev. Canon Hedley. Mr. Mackay is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Mackay, of Toronto.

Mrs. Walter Johnston, of Montreal, is the guest of her brother, Mr. John C. Belyea, and Mrs. Belyea at Rothsay. N.B. Mrs. Johnston was accompanied by her daughter Nancy, who has entered Netherwood School as a student.

Miss Clara Hagarty is again in Toronto from Barrie, where she was the guest of the Misses Brock, who have returned to Toronto.

At St. George's, the Sibbald Memorial Church, Lake Simcoe, beautifully decorated with autumn flowers and evergreen, one of the season's prettiest weddings took place, when Edith Maud, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allan E. Renfrew, of Walmer Road, Toronto, became the bride of Mr. Gilbert C. Heron, eldest son of Colonel and Mrs. Orlando Heron, also of Toronto. Rev. J. P. Tupper, former rector of St. George's, now of St. Monica's, Toronto, officiated. The ushers, Mr. Stewart Roberts and Dr. Kelly, led the bridal procession. Following them came Miss Violet Pemberton, the bridesmaid, in peach tulle with light bodice and full scalloped skirt with fringed tulle trimmings. Her hat was black velvet with flower trimmings of peach, and the slippers were of silver. She carried a sheaf of roses and gypsophylla, tied with



MRS. WILLIAM HENRY REGINALD JARVIS
Formerly Miss Margaret Biddulph Scatchard, only daughter of Mrs. Alan Scatchard, of London, Ontario, whose marriage took place in the summer.

—Photo by Walter Dixon.

peach colored tulle. The matron of honor, Mrs. R. McD. Symonds, sister of the bride, was similarly gowned in mauve tulle and also carried roses, tied with mauve. Immediately before the bride, came the dainty flower girls, Misses Anne Symonds and Helen Renfrew, nieces of the bride, dressed alike in palest pink georgette over crepe de Chine. They wore wreaths of tiny flowers in their hair and carried white baskets filled with pink sweet peas. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked lovely in a gown of white charmeuse. The skirt had folds of the court train lined with sheer pink georgette. Her veil, falling over the face, was becomingly arranged with Brussels lace, caught at the sides with orange blossoms, and held in place with pearls. She carried a shower bouquet of Ophelia roses and Lily-of-the-valley. Mr. Bruce Heron, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. During the signing of the register, Mrs. Douglas Hamilton Manton, sister of the bridegroom, sang "Love's Coronation." Mrs. Stephen Dawson, of Toronto, played the wedding music. The reception was

No grist to grind . . . No roughage to chew



Formal dinner, or quick meal at home—all our food is too soft to keep our gums in health.

One great reason why gums give trouble

THE modern diet is killing our gums with kindness. Our food is soft. Its sauces are creamy. We eat it far too quickly.

And in the process of mastication, our gums are cheated—cheated of that life-giving, blood-stirring stimulation, by which nature planned to keep the gums in health.

And to this lack of stimulation dentists trace many of the gum troubles which are so prevalent today!

How to combat troubles of the gums

What is lacking is stimulation, and stimulation is what you must restore. Dentists recommend massage. Hundreds and hundreds of them recommend that in the massage you employ Ipana Tooth Paste. After

the usual cleaning of your teeth with Ipana and the brush, go over your gums lightly with a little Ipana, on your finger or on the brush.

The massage in itself is good; the massage with Ipana is better. For Ipana Tooth Paste contains ziralol, a hemostatic and antiseptic widely used by dentists in their professional practice.

Switch to Ipana for one month now!

Keep your gums in health. Keep your teeth white and clean. Make the test by going to your nearest drug store and getting a large tube of Ipana. It will last for one hundred brushings and it will enable you to test, as no trial tube can, the power of Ipana to clean your teeth and to render your gums firm and healthy.

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Sterling Silver

Plain, simple lines, heavy weight silver and a band of hand engraving best describe the "Tudor" pattern. Three pieces \$140.00.



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The "Early English" is a graceful pattern, ornamented by beautiful hand engraving, and made in a generously heavy weight of silver. Three pieces \$100.00.



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The "Old London" tea set is a new adaptation of an old design. It is made in extra heavy weight silver, and is beautifully hand engraved. Three pieces \$140.00.



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The "Queen Anne" design has survived several centuries, and is just as popular to-day, as ever. The price is exceptionally moderate, just \$68.00 for three pieces.

"I want a service," said Esmeralda, winding a lovely arm about her Father's neck, "that will be impressive without being gorgeous and formal without being severe. I want it to make half my married friends wish they had paid more for theirs, and the other half wish they hadn't paid as much. I want it to be tremendously traditional, and at the same time awfully contemporary. In fact I want it to be Just Exactly Right."

"I know," sighed Esmeralda's father, "six bridesmaids, three clergymen and a paid choir."

"Dearest Dotard!" cried Esmeralda, "I wasn't talking about the wedding service. I was talking about the tea service. And be sure, oh, be sure, to get it at Ryrie-Birks!"

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Nowhere else can one find the wonders of the great "valley of diamonds," from which over \$1,000,000,000 of diamonds have been taken; the unrivalled impressiveness of the magnificent Victoria Falls, the "Mosi-oa-tunya," two and a half times as high as Niagara and twice as wide; Kruger National Big Game Park, and a hundred other scenes and sights, unique and memory-holding. Here you will find civilization clasping hands with primeval life, as nowhere else on earth.

Come to South Africa

As for travel, the South African Government Railways are internationally famous for comfort, speed, safety, convenience, dining and sleeping car service.

The several de luxe cruises to South Africa this coming winter have already booked over 2,000 Americans. Write for free booklet "Cape to Cairo", or send 12 cents (to cover postage) for fully illustrated travel booklets.

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In Wildest Morocco

A LUTON man has just returned from a cycling tour over the Middle Atlas region in Northern Morocco. He went to Casablanca, on the Atlantic coast, and then striking inland, came at last to Colomb Behar, in the far hinterland of Algeria, where the railway to Oran terminates. His feat is the first ever accomplished by a cyclist, and it astonished the French troops garrisoning remote posts in the interior of Morocco when this solitary Englishman rode up to them. The Middle Atlas region, which he crossed, is regarded by the French Legion as one of the most dangerous parts of Morocco, and such a journey as this would require a bodyguard of

statue, and think. Then go to the Museums—Insel, where the city was born, and see the Schloss, the Dome and the Museum. Visit the Reichstag under its gilded cupola. If you are interested in birthplaces and old homesteads, you can see where Mendelssohn lived at 7 Neue Promenade between the Spree and the Haacksh Markt. If the Kaiser still has a fascination, you can go to his Opera House or the former Palace of the Crown Prince on Unter den Linden, or from a republican motive look at President Hindenburg's "White House" on the famous Wilhelmstrasse and last of all, be sure and get a jar of Berliner Weisse in one of the ancient inns near the Krogel, the oldest street in the city.



MEMORIAL SERVICE TO EDITH CAVELL IN THE HEART OF THE ROCKIES
Archbishop Matheson conducted the service and a surpliced choir of ladies sang at a memorial service in honor of Britain's heroic war nurse, Edith Cavell, held at Jasper National Park, recently.
Photograph by courtesy Canadian National Railways.

horsemen. No military supply convoy leaves for these lonely posts without 1,000 troops to guard it. The cyclist, protected by the native ignorance of cycles, and, perhaps, by the absence of anything rich to loot, made the journey absolutely unguarded. At Assaka military post he met an East Londoner serving as a sergeant in the Foreign Legion. Troubles at home had resulted in this man's adopting the Legion's life of adventure. Apparently he found it to his liking for he had completed almost eight years, and said he hoped to sign on for a further five. Dall slept at the depot that night on the sergeant's straw bed, and woke next morning at four to find that the sergeant and his fifty men had left for Midelt, about 88 kilometres away. When he entered later the post at Rich, the officers at first laughed at his story that he had come alone through the mountains, and they would only allow him to go eastward to Bou Denib with a lorry and a party of soldiers. From there he went 100 miles to Colomb Behar by lorry, which, he says, was less comfortable than the cycle.

A Most Desolate Spot

LIFE in the Marofotsy country in Madagascar—said to be one of the loneliest, wildest, and most mountainous spots on the face of the globe—is vividly pictured by Mr. W. Kendall Gale, in the *Chronicle of the London Missionary Society*. "Except on the immediate edge of a stream or river," he writes, "the valleys—in most instances—are utterly desolate, shut in, red-walled, hazy with heat, and brooding with eternal stillness." Nor are the inhabitants of this country an improvement. They are composed of escaped slaves, criminals, thieves, murderers and garroters, who gradually formed themselves into a tribe. They have become a race of marauders and bandits, their hands against every man's, swooping down from the heights of Ketsa upon the pastoral people of the lower levels. There, in this unexplored land, they dwell in absolute security until the French occupation in 1895. But their spirit is unbroken, and Mr. Kendall Gale relates some of the terrible crimes which are committed in this wild and inhospitable region.

What to See in Berlin

THE capital of the German Republic is unlike Paris, London and Rome in that the visitor comes to it with fewer prepossessions regarding what to look for. It has not figured in history and literature to the same extent as other great cities, and hence its attractions have to be learned. After they have walked between the lime trees which the Great Elector planted in place of the forest in 1640 and seen the Brandenburg Tor, many ask, where shall we go next? Sit in the Tiergarten first, near Wagner's

There Are Lovely Walks

THE friend who first told me of Bad Brambach in Upper Vogtland in Saxony was more interested to impress on me the fact that sick people on their way to Carlsbad and Marienbad, might do well to stop at this little place than continue their journey, then as an after thought, he added, "There are lovely walks." In this day and age, when motors monopolize so many old pedestrian routes, it sounded more alluring to me than all the radio-active springs he described as existing there—"the strongest radium mineral springs in the world," though they are. I was not suffering from Arteriosclerosis or gout, but I went and have come back to praise the lovely walks, which the gouty who have arrived with sticks have lived to enjoy for hours with no "third leg assistance". Perhaps the recent discovery that the atmosphere over a considerable area where the springs are located, is also radiated, is in part responsible for the invigorating refreshment of walks about Brambach, or perhaps it is just the ancient healing joy of its pine clad heights, but it is true, there are lovely walks.

CHANGE IN HUNTING SEASON FOR DEER AND MOOSE

The Ontario Government have announced a change in the open season for deer and moose this year, in that, either animal may be taken in the district south of the French and Mattawa Rivers from November 1st to November 30th, and in the district north of the French and Mattawa from October 10th to November 30th. These periods are very much in favor of the Hunter, especially if the weather may turn cold, and it is trusted the action of the Government will result in a marked increase in the number of those taking to the woods. For their transportation, Canadian National Railways have provided with their usual care and forethought, and printed copies of the Hunters' Train Service leaflet may be obtained shortly on application to City Ticket Office, corner King and Toronto Sts., or Ticket Agent, New Union Station, or to any Agent of the Company. A telephone request to any of the Passenger Department offices will enable name to be placed on file for copy of the leaflet immediately upon issue.

London Letter

(Continued from Page 42)

Lyme Regis is in Dorset, but near enough to be included, and what a quaint place it is! High and steep and picturesque with its crooked paths running to the blue sea and its famous Cobb, on which one walks out to get the breeze. Are you a "lane-ite" and do you remember "Persuasion" and its connection with Lyme Regis? Dawlish and Teignmouth—to return to Devon—have beautiful surroundings, but to my mind at least they are too sophisticated in appearance to appeal to some one tired of towns. I recommend Beer, Leaton, Lyme Regis and dear Sidmouth. Red Cross workers will remember that



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Make this modern fire-proof Hotel London your western Ontario headquarters. Beautiful dining room or grill. Meals Table d'Hôte or à la Carte.
Rooms \$3 \$3.50 and \$4.00
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Mary MacLeod Mac

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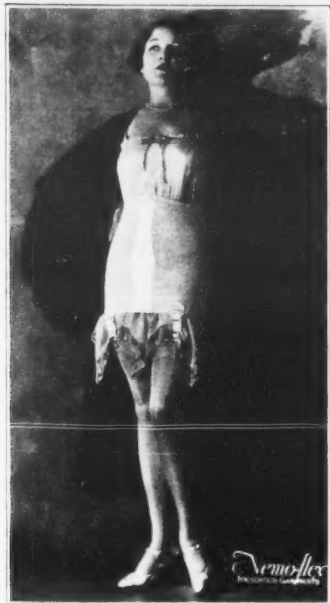
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Lady Van Horne and Miss Van Horne will remain at their residence, Covenhaven, at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea till the end of October.

The Right Rev. J. C. Roper, Bishop of Ottawa, recently returned to the Capital from Kingston.

Mrs. A. E. Ogilvie is again in Montreal from the West.

Mrs. G. F. Benson and Miss Benson are again in Montreal from the Thousand Islands.

Mrs. Brittain Francis and Miss Lola Francis recently returned to Ottawa.



THE HON. RUBY HARDINGE
Sister of Captain the Viscount Hardinge, of the Vice-Regal Staff at Ottawa, who recently arrived in Canada with her mother, Viscountess Hardinge, of London, England, to visit the Governor-General of Canada and Lady Willingdon. She is with the Vice-Regal party in the West.

after a visit to Mrs. Francis's brother, Mr. W. F. Powell, and Mrs. Powell at their summer place on Lake Castor.

Miss Simone Rousseau, of Quebec, entertained at a luncheon on Friday of last week, at the residence of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Rousseau, Grande Allee, in honor of Miss Marguerite Main, whose marriage takes place on September 27.

Mrs. H. C. Wade, of Granby, Quebec, is on a visit to her mother, Mrs. A. E. Bishop, in Ottawa.

Mrs. Charles F. Pentland, of Winnipeg, has been in Montreal for a short visit, guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Herbert Moison, Ontario Avenue. Mrs. Pentland accompanied Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. Moison to Ivy to spend the weekend in the Laurentians.

Among those of Montreal who attended the Hunt Club breakfast at Presbiteres on Saturday morning last were, Mr. Harold Hampson, M.P.H., Mr. C. B. Esdaile, Mr. Robert Hampson, Mr. G. W. S. Henderson, Mr. J. A. Johnson, Mr. Henri Jonas, Mr. P. F. Mathias, Mr. W. R. Miller, Mr. W. J. Morrice, Major Hartland B. MacDougall, Mr. Alan G. Law, Mr. J. H. A. Acer, Mr. Robert Adair, Sir Montagu Allan, Mr. F. L. C. Bond, Mr. A. W. P. Buchanan, Lieut.-Colonel G. S. Cantile, Mr. P. P. Cowans, Mr. G. R. Caverhill, Dr. J. W. Duncanson, Mr. Norman J. Dawes, Mr. E. R. Deary, Mr. J. F. Davis, Mr. E. Ehlert, Mr. A. E. Ogilvie, Mr. Hugh Paton, Mr. A. T. Paterson, Mr. Ward C. Pitfield, Dr. Collin Russell, Mr. Adelard Raymond, Mr. R. B. Ross, Mr. George A. Ross, Mr. J. T. Shearer, Mr. L. McL. Spackman, Mr. G. Ross H. Sims, Mr. H. H. Sims, Hon. Smeaton White, Mr. J. C. Watson and Mr. P. R. Walters.

Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor, of Montreal, entertained at dinner on Thursday night of last week in honor of Sir Campbell Stuart and his mother, Mrs. Ernest Stuart, also the Hon. Alfred and Mrs. Chopin.

Sir Mortimer and Lady Davis are again in Montreal at their residence on Pine Avenue West.

Brig.-General and Mrs. C. A. Winter are again in Ottawa after a week's visit to Toronto.

Lady Forget returned last week to Montreal from her place, Gil Mont, at Ste. Irene-des-Bains, where she spent the summer.

The Earl and Countess of Haddington and Miss Dorothy Cook arrived in Montreal last week-end after an extended trip to the Pacific coast and Honolulu. The Countess will remain in Montreal for a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Cook, before sailing for home. Lord Haddington will return to Scotland a little earlier. Lord and Lady Haddington are to have the honor of entertaining H.R.H. Prince Henry at Mollerstain for shooting early in November, when they will have a house party.

Lady Redmayne and Miss Redmayne, of London, England, who have been the guests at Avalon, Ste. Agathe, Quebec, of Mrs. W. McLea Walbank, are now visiting friends at Long Island before sailing for England.

Hon. H. McGilverin and Mrs. McGilverin, of Ottawa, entertained at a dance at the Country Club on Wednesday night of last week in honor of the anniversary of their marriage. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. John Bassett and Mr. and Mrs. Allan Keefer, who were also celebrating their wedding anniversary.

Hon. Narcisse Perreault is again at Spencerwood, Quebec, after some time spent in Montreal.

The Hon. C. C. Ballantyne and Mrs. Ballantyne will return shortly to Montreal from Dorval, Quebec.

Sir Charles and Lady Tupper have returned to their home in Winnipeg after several weeks spent with Lady Tupper's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Morse.

Mrs. Huntley Drummond, of Montreal, entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening of last week at Boncosfield, in honor of Miss E. Stafford Millar, of Melbourne, Australia, who is a visitor in Canada.

Lieut.-Colonel Charles W. MacLean and Mrs. MacLean are again at Mull Hall, Pointe Claire, from St. Patrick.

Major and Mrs. R. V. Douglas are again in Ottawa from Lake Simcoe, Ontario, where they spent the summer.

Sir Charles and Lady Fitzpatrick are again in Quebec from Murray Bay, where they spent the summer.

Major and Mrs. T. W. Kirkwood, of Dublin, Ireland, have been in Quebec, guests at the Chateau Frontenac.

Sir Godfrey Dalrymple White and his son and daughter, of London, England, were recent guests at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. Ian W. Adair are returning to Montreal on October 2 from their Western tour.

Miss Alice Gurd, daughter of Dr. R. Douglas Gurd, and grand-daughter of Madame Rosaire Thibault, will be one of the season's debutantes in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Sims, of Washington, D.C., are visiting Mr. Sims's mother, Mrs. A. Haig Sims, in Montreal.

Mrs. Philip MacKenzie is again in Montreal from Murray Bay.

Sir Frederick Rolls, of London, England, Lady Rolls and their daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Tilley, and Miss Tilley, and Sir Godfrey Dalrymple White, M.P., all of London, England, recently spent a few days in Quebec, guests at the Chateau Frontenac, prior to leaving on an extended tour of the Dominion.

Mrs. L. J. Belnap and the Misses Jane and Celeste Belnap, of Montreal, arrived recently in the S.S. Australia from Europe, where they spent several weeks.

Miss Muriel Bremner, of Ottawa, recently left for Halifax, to be a guest at the Bangs-Page wedding.

Lady Whyte, of Winnipeg, accompanied by her grand-daughter, Mrs. Robert C. Morton, is spending a month in Montreal with Mrs. G. T. Creighton.

Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. Malcolm Trustram Eve, who spent their honeymoon at the Pacific coast, have returned to Winnipeg and will spend some time there before leaving for their future home in London, England. During their stay they will be guests of Mrs. Eve's mother, Lady Nanton, Roslyn Road.

Mrs. Grassett Baldwin, of London, England, is again in Ottawa on a visit of a few weeks to her sister, Lady Schreiber.

Sir Arthur and Lady Harris, who have spent the summer at Pointe-aux-Pic, returned to Montreal on September 21 and have taken up residence at the Mount Royal Hotel for a while before leaving to spend the winter in the West Indies.

Miss Glasgow, of Winnipeg, is visiting in Quebec, guest of Lady Price.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald F. Angus, of Montreal, have been in Rothsay, N.B., guest of Mrs. Angus's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. White.



THE HON. MRS. FREEMAN-THOMAS
Daughter of Sir Johnston and Lady Forbes-Robertson, and daughter-in-law of the Governor-General of Canada and Lady Willingdon, who is in Canada with her husband, on a visit to Lord and Lady Willingdon.

Mrs. Percy Gault, Miss Frances Gault, and Mr. Randolph Gault sailed on Saturday of last week in the S.S. Albertic for France, where they will spend the winter.

Miss Gunn, daughter of Mrs. James Gunn, of Cairo, Egypt, has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. John F. Burstall in Quebec.

Brig.-General and Mrs. C. H. MacLaren are again in Ottawa from Kennebunk Beach, Maine.

Mr. Charles Price, of Quebec, is spending some time at Abitibi.

Prof. Francis Walker and Mrs. Walker, of Vancouver, are guests of Mrs. Thomas Walker, Princess Street, Saint John.

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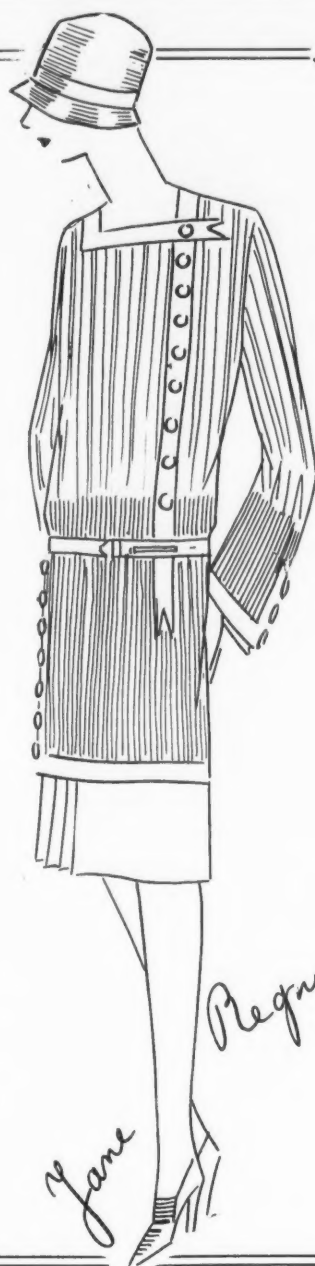
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termediate points will make its last trip of the season, both westbound from Toronto and eastbound from Vancouver, Saturday, Oct. 1st. From that date until the TransCanada resumes service next summer all through passengers from Toronto to points in Western Canada will be carried on the "Vancouver Express"

leaving Toronto every day at 9.00 p.m.

Local Sudbury sleeper now carried on the TransCanada will, commencing Sunday, Oct. 2, be carried on train 27, leaving Toronto daily at 9.20 p.m.

Full information from Canadian Pacific Agents.